INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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E WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, fog first, ast later. Temp. 7-4 (44-39). Friday, similar. DON: Thursday, cloudy, perhaps rain. Temp. (46-41). Friday, cloudy, dry and mild. CHAN-: Slight. RONE: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. (55-46). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. 8—4 (37-25).

ERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Shs 6.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Lebanon	£1.50
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Eire	15 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P	Spain	30 Ptas
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
India	Rs 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L.28
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	1.5 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D



United Press International.

rity men putting Pieter Menten, trying to hide behind cardboard, on plane in Zurich.

After Secret Swiss Law Is Invoked

Nazi Suspect Returned to Dutch

E HAGUE, Dec. 22 (AP).— onaire art collector Pieter ten, 77, was expelled by Swit- nd today and flown to his eland, the Netherlands, to charges of complicity in a d War II massacre of Jews oland.

Justice Ministry spokesman that the former officer of the SS was taken to a jail soon a special police plane bring- him from Zurich touched at a Dutch airfield.

Menten's arrival was cloak- secrecy. Dutch authorities refused to say in advance e his plane would land. wever, officials confirmed that Mr. Menten arrived his police escort at the ry airfield of Beek, close to stricht, in the south of the erlands.

e spokesman said that Mr. ten was charged on arrival "crimes against humanity" aken away for interrogation. Menten fled to Switzerland id-November a few hours e Dutch detectives arrived est him at his 40-room sion near Amsterdam. He been in Swiss custody since .

Cabinet Decision

decision to expel him was ed at a regular meeting in of the seven-man Swiss al Cabinet. Formal extradi- was barred under the Swiss te of limitation on the pros- on of crimes dating back than 20 years. But the invoked for the first time cret government decree of It permits the expulsion rsons convicted or under suspicion of war crimes.

iss Justice Minister Kurt er told newsmen that his nment had acted "contra l"—against written law—in "exceptional case," and he "There are moments in e of an individual or of a nment where not everything erned by binding norms of

e government is convinced it acted in the spirit of the l Constitution and in the of the European Human s Convention," he said at a conference.

Menten, who fled his Dutch after being tipped off about ending arrest, was arrested Zurich on a warrant Interpol, the international agency. His escape caused in the Netherlands and erticism of the Dutch gov- nt.

ttempted suicide shortly af- was taken into Swiss cus- but he has denied the es against him. He claims e is the target of a Com- t propaganda campaign and a "lynching justice" here Netherlands.

ch authorities are investi- allegations that as a Nazi Mr. Menten was respon- or killing hundreds of Jews Polish villages of Podho- nd Lemberg in the summer 1.

1965 Swiss government de- voked to expel Mr. Men- as never published and discussed in the federal par- t. Its full text is still a

wiss Justice Ministry com- nd said that Mr. Menten anded over to Dutch au- es at Zurich following the of Dutch assurances that uld not be extradited to a ountry.

was an apparent reference Soviet Union, which sup- the bulk of the evidence t Mr. Menten.

Still, Mr. Menten was jailed Dutch court for eight s for having collaborated he Nazis, but the charges did not include atrocities. ew case against him devel- fter magazine stories about lleged complicity in war were widely published in and the Netherlands.

The Swiss Justice Ministry communiqué said that the decision to return Mr. Menten to the Dutch was based on the documents supplied by the Netherlands. "There is suspicion that Menten partly gave execution orders and partly shot and killed persons himself," the communiqué said.

The Dutch applied major political pressure to obtain Mr. Menten's return. His escape from this country caused a parliamentary storm and proved a political setback for Dutch Justice Minister Andries van Agt, who is regarded as a potential premier. Mr. van Agt traveled to Switzerland the day after Mr. Menten's arrest, to appeal for his extradition. Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon also called on the Swiss to send Mr. Menten home for trial.

Under Dutch legal procedures, Mr. Menten will be called before the public prosecutor and held in custody during an inquiry. Dutch detectives are expected to visit the Soviet Union for further investigations once permits are obtained, a Dutch Justice Ministry spokesman said.

News Analysis

New Union of Egypt and Syria Is Aimed at Middle East Talks

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Dec. 22 (NYT).— Egypt and Syria, in deciding to form a "united political leadership," are trying to make sure that their newly repaired alliance will not once more fall apart when they enter into negotiations for an overall Middle East settlement next year.

This, in the view of Arab diplomats, is the meaning of the statements made last night in Cairo and Damascus.

The new coordinating body is viewed as a foreign policy organ that has little or nothing to do with the internal affairs of the countries even though it includes commissions on constitutional issues, education and culture.

Presidents Anwar Sadat and Hafez al-Assad planned and fought the 1973 war against Israel together but then had a falling out over the question of how to react to the step-by-step peace efforts of the United States.

Now, by contrast, Syria accepts the negotiation methods and the "American connection" pioneered by President Sadat, who will take the limelight again as the outwardly most active personality in the Arab diplomatic offensive.

Syrian Fears

Yet, right up to Mr. Assad's departure last week for Cairo, officials in Damascus had voiced fears that the Egyptian leader would once more "go it alone" and make unwarranted concessions to the United States.

The new coordinating machinery now enables the Syrians to let Mr. Sadat take diplomatic initiatives while making sure that he stays within the formally agreed joint strategy. The new body also insures consultation between the two capitals if, at one point, one government is negotiating for both.

"One Sinai is enough—we don't need another," a source reflecting Syrian government views said this morning. The allusion was to the second Sinai agreement between Egypt and Israel that Mr. Sadat signed against the wishes of Mr. Assad and, in the final stages, without consultation with him.

The Sinai agreement was at the heart of a yearlong quarrel between the two regimes. The Syrians felt that the Sinai disengagement left Israel free to mass all its military strength against the Syrian Army. Syria's overtures to Jordan and intervention in Lebanon's civil war followed.

In exchange for Syria's agreement to give Egyptian diplomacy its chance once more, Egypt has given President Assad a virtually free hand in Lebanon.

Assad Concept

The new coordination fits into the concept that Mr. Assad has been pursuing doggedly for two years.

Syria already has a comparable "united political leadership" with King Hussein of Jordan.

The next step, informed Arab analysts here and in Damascus predicted today, will be a combined Egyptian-Syrian move to extend their coordination to the Palestine Liberation Organization of Yassir Arafat or to a Palestinian government in exile, which many officials here expect to be formed before the beginning of the negotiations at Geneva or elsewhere.

It is widely expected, moreover, that Lebanon will be drawn into the Arab negotiating front for the first time. President Elias Sarkis was quoted by a visitor two days ago as having said without elaboration: "Lebanon will be at Geneva."

Mr. Assad and Mr. Sadat dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

New Fight Breaks Out In Beirut

Syrians in Clash With Palestinians

BEIRUT, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Syrian troops and pro-Syrian Palestinians battled radical guerrillas for about four hours in south Beirut today in the second major Syrian-Palestinian clash in two days.

Reports from the scene said the Syrian troops of the Arab deterrent force provided fire support for the pro-Syrian as-Saiqa organization, although a Saiqa official later denied that the troops had taken part. The official said, however, that the Syrians "were very unhappy."

No accurate casualty figures were available, although Saiqa said one of their men had been killed and initial reports said at least four persons died in the fighting.

Although the fighting had died down by nightfall, guerrillas throughout Moslem areas of south Beirut continued on alert and tension remained high.

Rejection Front

"It started when some of our comrades were going to visit comrades in our sister organization, el-Fatah," the Saiqa spokesman said. "Members of the Rejection Front [opposed to Syrian intervention in Lebanon] opened fire on our comrades and we were forced to reply."

As in similar clashes yesterday, the fighting started at the Chatila refugee camp and spread to the surrounding area.

Palestine Liberation Organization leaders met today to discuss what they termed the "fabricated clashes inside the Chatila camp."

The PLO chiefs said in an official statement afterward that they agreed to set up a special security force, to which all guerrilla organizations would contribute.

The force will "control security in the camps and strike with an iron fist at anyone who thinks of disturbing the peace and stability in the camps," the statement said.

"It will reply to all sources of fire, immediately and no matter from where they come, with force."

The renewed fighting occurred in mid-afternoon. It was followed by a Cabinet meeting at which the government of Premier Selim al-Hoss approved the final draft of a policy statement to present tomorrow before the first session of parliament since the civil war ended. Political sources said the statement would include a request for authority to impose a state of emergency throughout Lebanon and set up military zones.

Almost 50 persons have died in intra-Palestinian and Syrian-Palestinian fighting in Beirut and the northern port of Tripoli in the past month.

Anti-Smut Team Jailed in London

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Five former Scotland Yard detectives were jailed today for taking bribes from the pornographic-book dealers they were assigned to stamp out.

"The scale of it was quite staggering," said the judge, Sir William Mars-Jones, after a seven-week trial at the Old Bailey courthouse.

The court was told that the detectives, all former members of the anti-pornography squad, sold confiscated material, offered some of it for police parties and distributed their bribes every Friday night at Scotland Yard.

The longest sentence of 10 years was given to former Chief Inspector Georges Fenwick, 47. Another former officer got eight years, two others seven, and one, four.



Associated Press.

HOLD IT, HENRY—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger grabbing a basketball tossed him by Larry Rivers of the Harlem Globetrotters yesterday as the secretary was made an honorary Globetrotter in recognition of his world-girdling travels.

Between 1950 and 1966

Eight Germ-War Tests in U.S. Are Acknowledged by Army

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Army said today that between 1950 and 1966 it conducted simulated attacks with non-disease-causing substances in eight areas to determine the country's vulnerability to germ warfare. An Army spokesman said that the tests were carried out with "non-disease-causing biological substances" and that "there is nothing we have that shows any linkage between these tests and any outbreaks of infection or any deaths."

The tests were conducted at the Pentagon and San Francisco in Key West, Fla., and Fort McClellan, Ala., in 1952; Panama City, Fla., in 1953; Point Mugu and Port Hueneme, Calif., in 1954; and in New York City's subway system in 1966, the Army said. Point Mugu and Port Hueneme are in the same area.

The purpose of the tests was to determine the nation's vulnerability to possible biological attack by an enemy and to assess the U.S. ability to detect such an attack, the spokesman said.

The substance used in all the tests was serratia marcescens, which the Army said "is present throughout the environment and is considered not to cause disease."

Newspaper Report

The Newsday newspaper on Long Island reported yesterday that one man—a hospital patient—died after the 1950 test in San Francisco and that the death was caused by serratia in his bloodstream.

Quoting unnamed sources and documents, the newspaper also said that following the 1952 test at Fort McClellan, the number of pneumonia cases more than doubled in the surrounding county. It said there was also an increase in pneumonia deaths in the Key West area after the test there and added that serratia has been identified as a rare cause of pneumonia.

Records in the Alabama State Health Department confirm an increase in the number of reported cases of pneumonia in Calhoun County, Ala., where Fort McClellan is situated.

But Dr. Frederick Wolf, head of the Alabama Bureau of Preventable Diseases, said that the increase could have been derived from other causes. He said the number of cases jumped from 42 in 1950 to 98 the following year and 333 in 1952, then dropped to 139 in 1953. By 1957, it had dropped to eight cases.

Dr. Wolf said there was a mild epidemic of influenza late in 1951 and early in 1952 that could have led to an increase in pneumonia.

The Army acknowledged that serratia marcescens "could conceivably act as an opportunist and produce an infection" in persons who lack immunity to most diseases.

"The number of incidents of serratia marcescens infection cannot be determined because it is not a reportable disease," the Army said. It occurs in isolated circumstances and individuals or is invariably associated with some other disease or injury which lowers the resistance."

The Army said that one substance, used only at Mechanicsburg, had the potential of causing a disease in persons lacking resistance. A spokesman said it was felt that the substance—aspergillus fumigatus—was "rather harmless." Newsday said the substance is a fungus that can be fatal to humans.

A second substance, used in the tests in all of the places except New York, the Pentagon and Key West, is called "bacillus globigii."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Police in Madrid Arrest Carrillo, Top Communist

MADRID, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Police today finally caught Santiago Carrillo, the chief of the Spanish Communist party, who secretly entered the country 10 months ago.

Mr. Carrillo, 62, was seized this evening as he walked along a street near the center of Madrid.

His presence in the country, which he fled after the 1936-1939 Civil War was proven Dec. 10, when the appeared at a secret news conference here before 75 reporters and photographers. Previously, Mr. Carrillo had lived in France.

The news conference severly embarrassed King Juan Carlo's government. Shortly after the news conference, Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa publicly issued a nationwide "hunt and capture" order.

Mr. Carrillo was wearing a gray wig at the time of his arrest, official sources said. They said that detectives seized the Communist leader quickly before passersby realized what was happening.

The arrest shocked Spanish political circles. Other Communist party leaders immediately called a meeting for tonight to study the situation.

Various opposition parties protested publicly against the arrest. Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho said, "We demand his immediate release."

Strike Threatened

He added that once the demand has been made to the government, if Mr. Carrillo is not freed, "the workers will undoubtedly go on strike."

Mr. Camacho, who was released from prison a year ago under the King's first pardon, said, "When the ultra-right . . . threatens and kidnaps and beats up people like Cortes President Fernandez Miranda . . ., the worst thing the government can do is arrest such a defender of workers' freedom."

Unconfirmed reports said that the Carrillo arrest was part of a wholesale roundup of Spanish Communist leaders.

Mr. Camacho said that Catalan party chief Gregorio Lopez Raimundo was also arrested. Spanish news reports said that Simon Sanchez Montero, Pilar Bravo and Armando Lopez Salinas, all members of the national executive committee, were also detained.

Police sources said that Mr. Carrillo was alone when he was seized. It was therefore assumed that the other Communist leaders were arrested in a coordinated police operation.

The main interest in the announcement of the government's position on Mr. Carrillo was what type of action if any, it planned to take against him. Rightist extremists were certain to push for prosecution on what they allege were "atrocities" committed by Mr. Carrillo during the Civil War, when he was a young security official on the republican side.



UPI.

Santiago Carrillo

However, government officials said after the Dec. 10 news conference that if caught, Mr. Carrillo would be treated "like anyone else who enters or resides illegally in Spain."

Earlier today, the kidnappers who seized a Basque engineer two days ago freed him, apparently because they became convinced he was not wealthy, police said.

Ramon Lopez-Andujar was found drugged in a car near the northern resort of San Sebastian.

At the same time, extreme leftist guerrillas continued to sequester the president of the Council of State, Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, who was kidnapped in Madrid 12 days ago.

Concerned by unrest in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Italy Neo-Fascist Party Splits As Renegades Are Expelled

ROME, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Italian neo-Fascist party split in two today in an expected showdown that was hastened by financial considerations.

The executive of the rightist Italian Social Movement (MSI), led by Giorgio Almirante, expelled 16 of its 34 deputies who broke away yesterday to form their own parliamentary group.

Raffaele Delfino, one of the rebel leaders, said that the expulsions were illegal, "but then Almirante has always interpreted the party statute in a free and easy manner, anyway."

Politicians said that the split may prove fatal to the party, which gave decisive support to four Christian Democratic governments during the 1950s.

Popular support for the MSI peaked in 1972, when it polled 8.7 per cent of the vote in a national election and became Italy's fourth largest party. Its support dropped to 6.1 per cent in this year's election as the Communist party—the country's second largest—gained and became a de facto member of the government coalition.

MSI moderates, led by Sen. Mario Tedeschi, blamed the election setback on Mr. Almirante, saying that he had become involved with rightist extremists and failed to project an image of responsibility.

A split had been expected at a party congress next month. But at least 16 of the 34 MSI deputies and 9 of its 15 senators said yesterday they were joining the new "Right Constituent-National Democracy" group, making it eligible for half of the 1.3 billion lire (81.5 million) to which the MSI was entitled under the public financing law. Such financing is allotted to political parties on the basis of their strength in Parliament as of Dec. 31.

Pino Romualdi, an Almirante supporter who was once sentenced to death for his wartime Fascist activities, said that the rebels had no support among the rank and file.

"A party that lost nearly half of its parliamentary group certainly is a party in trouble, but in the long run things will certainly be worse for a group of deputies without a party," he said.

Politicians said that neither group had any chance of regaining power with the government, Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic minority Cabinet, depends for survival on Communist and Socialist abstentions in Parliament and would not muster a majority if it made a deal with the right.

Phone Equipment Damaged

ROME, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Vandals destroyed eight telephone relay boxes in the city during the night, police said today, the fifth day of attacks on telephone installations.

Police said that the vandals destroyed the exchange devices by forcing open metal access doors, throwing in gasoline and setting them aflame. Each of the devices handled about 500 telephone lines, they said.

Thirteen telephone exchange boxes have been destroyed since Saturday in various sections of the city.

Vietnam Resisters Blend Into Swedish Scene

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (AP)—He is another subway face, another pair of galoshes and a wet overcoat shuffling into the Vallingby train, riding home in the four o'clock blackness.

No sign, no mark, no hint. There is nothing now in the way Mike Powers looks to distinguish him from the other suburban trudgers, nothing to stamp him as an exile, one of the guys who went over the hill in 1968 because he thought the Vietnam war was wrong.

Mr. Powers is going bald now, and has a bit of a gut. When he speaks English, the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and a kind of Scandinavian intonation à la Lawrence Welk battle for control of his accent. But in eight years Mr. Powers has blended into the gray, white and black tones of Swedish life. He is neither the immigrant who barely remembers the old country, nor the homesick expatriate who follows U.S. football on shortwave radio in the middle of the night.

His friends—John Toler of Chico, Calif., Steve Kinnamon of Indianapolis, Bob Janson of Plymouth, Mass.—are rather like Mr. Powers—resisters who have landed on their feet in Sweden. They feel secure about their situation here, dead right about the war, and contempt for the partial pardon President-elect Jimmy Carter has promised them.

There are about 250 to 300 deserters and draft resisters thought living in Sweden, a figure left vague by the immigration authorities, the U.S. consulate and military attaché's office. Thomas Birath of the immigration office said that the number was at its highest in the early 1970s when there were about 700 Americans describing themselves as opponents of the war in the country.

The details are vague because the Swedes said they never differentiate among Americans given residence permits. According to Mr. Birath, only two Americans have become Swedish citizens, but Col. William Prout, the U.S. military attaché here for the last three years, said the total is more like a dozen.

Over the years, those who could not adjust to Sweden or fell into trouble with authorities—Col. Prout maintains at least 150 were jailed—have moved on, leaving what Mr. Birath called "a pretty silent group of good boys."

Most are deserters, which means for them that the pardon would involve a case-by-case review by military authorities. Only the draft evaders would have the slate wiped clean.

Under Indictment

Mr. Powers, 26, a draft evader, fled to Sweden after graduation from a Catholic high school and is under indictment in New York. He married a science teacher here, completed a degree in History at Stockholm University, and is now working in the municipal archives. "The Carter proposal," he said, holding his infant son Hakan on his knee, "doesn't impress me at all. Here's why:

"It openly discriminates against the poor and the blacks, who are the people who didn't get any draft counseling and had to come to terms with the war after they were incorporated into service. It's too Christ-like. It's Jimmy saying I love you all. No. I'm very proud that I resisted a dirty war. Carter underestimates the solidarity between the draft resisters and deserters. It still seems that the leadership of the country doesn't want to admit it lost the war. We're their bad conscience that won't go away."

His attitude is the official line of the exiles committee here. It seems to be an accurate reflection of group opinion as the U.S. Embassy said it has no' had any queries about the Carter proposal.

"Anti-Americanism wa just a compensation," said Mr. Kinnamon, 32, who went over the hill in Thailand and now runs an arts and crafts program in a youth center. "It wears you out and the guys who were crazily anti-American were just covering up the pain. I think we're almost all past that.

"If you're honest you know that there's a lot of alienation among us and a lot of guys with identity problems. I wonder frankly if I could readjust to the states. I'm established here and it won't be easy to pull up roots. But we have a right to go back and I feel that very strongly. Going back without a complete amnesty would be to admit that what I did was wrong. I wasn't."

It is here, on the right-or-wrong issue, on the question of whether the United States could ever work out a formula for saying the exiles may have been motivated by honest convictions, that there seems to be the least possibility for compromise. The likelihood is that the exiles here will never return home and that the wounds will never fully heal.



Associated Press.

WINTER WONDERLAND—Lions padding through the snow at a zoological park in central Sweden recently.

Simonet, Outgoing Energy Chief, Criticizes EEC on Lack of Joint P

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (IHT).—European Economic Community governments have accomplished virtually nothing in their efforts to establish a common energy policy, according to Henri Simonet, the outgoing EEC Commissioner for energy.

The Belgian held a caustic valedictory news conference today, saying that the nine member nations had failed to prepare for any future oil embargo although it is three years since the boycott by Arab oil producers.

In addition, there has been little collective effort by the Europeans to conserve energy during that period, Mr. Simonet said, and the Community has failed to find adequate alternate supplies of energy.

Earlier this week, the council of EEC Energy Ministers failed to reach accord on whether there should be a floor price for oil of $7 per barrel.

The ministers could not agree on whether there had been a decision in principle on this issue by the EEC summit meeting in Rome a year ago. Britain's minister, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, insisted that an agreement had been reached on that occasion. But the French asserted that no such undertaking had been given.

"This sort of argument is very depressing," Mr. Simonet said today. "It has the effect of the Community losing any credibility it might have had in the energy field at an alarming rate."

Sharp Words

The commissioner said that an oil floor price at such a low level was "irrelevant." The rising price of oil made it unlikely that such a minimum selling price would be undercut, he said.

There were equally sharp words concerning the EEC from the retiring commissioner for agriculture, Pierre Lardinois, who is leaving to become president of a leading Dutch bank.

He warned that monetary disarray in the Community had reached such proportions the Common Agriculture Policy could collapse early next year.

Mr. Lardinois was also critical of the United States, to which, he said, the EEC should not go "cap in hand." The commissioner expressed concern about the EEC's growing deficit in agricultural trade with the United States. The deficit has reached $5 billion.

"This gap is having a much more serious impact on the Common Market than the EEC's total trade deficit with Japan," he said. "The deficit with Japan is likely to be $4.2 billion in contrast to $3 billion in 1975."

Irish Exports Costlier

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The Common Market today effectively authorized Ireland to raise the price of its food exports to other EEC member states by 8 per cent by adjusting the Community's accounting system.

EEC farm minist here, allowed Irelan by 8 per cent star the Irish "green artificially high e used to calculate f

The devaluation the border taxes farmers have to p exports to the EEC centage points.

Such taxes, or m pensatory amounts troduced to cancel in exchange rates b ber states and to munity farm prices

Russians Tie Chilean Red To Bukovsky

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet weekly newspaper Literary Gazette today acknowledged that the release of Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan was connected with the case of Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky.

Soviet newspapers had hailed the arrival here last weekend of Mr. Corvalan but only late yesterday did they report that Mr. Bukovsky left the Soviet Union over the weekend.

The Literary Gazette was the first to put the two together—and bitterly attack Mr. Bukovsky for gaining his freedom through the actions of the Chilean military regime.

"Luis Corvalan is released. He is in the Soviet Union. These words mean a lot," the weekly said.

"Evident and secret fans of [Chilean President Augusto] Pinochet try to represent the whole case of Corvalan's liberation as only the result of bargaining and trading.

'A Rabid Wish'

"He was allegedly merely exchanged for dissident, or, speaking more clearly, anti-Soviet figure Vladimir Bukovsky.

"Pinochet expressed a rabid wish to get Bukovsky through representatives of a third country. The anti-Soviet character of Bukovsky himself became much more clear after this Chilean executioner revealed his love of Bukovsky," the Literary Gazette said.

"There were 10,000 mass meetings and demonstrations and a flood of angry resolutions approved by workers, scientists, figures of culture and students who demanded the release of the devoted son of Chile," the weekly said.

"All of these marshaled a fiery world hatred of the regime of Pinochet; he had no other way out," the Literary Gazette concluded.



Associated Press.

Pope Paul reaching out to a child as he was carried into an audience yesterday.

Pope Bids Christians Conquer the Mafia

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 22 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today called Mafia criminal activity one of the "chronic and ingrained" vices of society and said that, in combating it, a Christmas spirit would be more effective than prisons and the police.

"We can see these vices that are so chronic and ingrained in society," the 79-year-old Pontiff said in his weekly public audience. He asked: "Who can treat the Mafia?"

"Something else than a carabiniere or a policeman or a prison is needed. Prisons can often become a school for getting worse rather than being reborn."

He said that Christmas gives everyone a chance for "human and spiritual renewal" in what he called the "Christian school." He added: "The Christian school can make man be born again, can reform moral habits. The church has converted the barbarians who were so unchecked in conquest and cruelty and it made new peoples out of them."

Pope Paul cited, as a source of inspiration, the case of Matt Talbot, an alcoholic Irishman who stopped drinking and performed good works for the church after converting to Catholicism. The Pontiff said he hopes to proclaim Talbot, who died in 1925, a blessed of the church soon. That is the final step before a person's canonization as a saint.

As Entebbe Raid Revenge

High Uganda Officer D Killing of Hostage Dora

By David Lamb

ENTEBBE, Uganda, Dec. 22.—Reports that Dora Bl year-old hijacking hostage who disappeared during the J at Entebbe Airport in July, was taken from her hospita strangled by Ugandan secret police were confirmed y a highly placed military officer. He said that her taken to Namanve Forest, a common dumping ground for victims of official brutality, splashed with gasoline and burned. Since then, at least 20 Ugandans with knowledge of her death have been executed, including the Information Ministry's chief photographer, the source said.

The report confirmed what had been common knowledge in Uganda for some time—that Mrs. Bloch, who held British and Israeli passports, was killed in revenge against Israel by the regime of President Idi Amin. The report, however, provided the first details of her death and of the presidential decrees following the rescue.

Since the July 4 raid, Marshal Amin has made it a capital offense to joke about or possess literature on the attack. At least two bar girls were known to have been killed after joking that their boyfriends were as aggressive as Israeli jets. All foreign publications, such as weekly news magazines, are confiscated from travelers passing through customs at Entebbe, and anyone mentioning the name of Mrs. Bloch is subject to imprisonment.

Heavily Protected

Marshal Amin was so embarrassed by the raid that he virtually dropped out of sight for more than two months. He has forbidden his officers to wear any Israeli military medal, although he still wears his Israeli paratrooper wings, and in travels about Entebbe or Kampala he is accompanied by heavily armed commandos.

The military source, whose identity is being withheld for his safety, said it was not known if Marshal Amin personally approved the slaying of Mrs. Bloch. Here is the account, confirmed by two other reliable Ugandans, that the source gave of her death and of the photographer's execution:

Mrs. Bloch, a passenger on the Air France jet hijacked to Entebbe on June 27 by pro-Palestinians, was taken to Mulago Hospital at 5:30 p.m. on July 2 after choking on some food. Early July 4, a British diplomat, Peter Chandley, looked in on her. She was sleeping comfortably and a nurse said it was presumed that she soon would rejoin the other 100 or so hostages. The hospital staff did not know at the time that the Israeli rescue had already taken place.

Although a Ugandan military board of inquiry into the raid denied any complicity in her death, the sources said that Mrs. Bloch was gagged and taken from her room that afternoon by three members of the secret police. She was strangled en route to Namanve Forest, eight miles east of Kampala.

Officers Alerted

On Nov. 3, Jimmy Parmar, 45, chief photographer for the Ministry of Information, received a tip from a military acquaintance that Mrs. Bloch's body was in the forest. He went there to photograph it.

But the same person who tipped Mr. Parmar also alerted military intelligence officers what the photographer was doing. The officers arrived and demanded the equivalent of $7,500 to remain silent. He told them he would pay when he could raise the money.

Mr. Parmar, who had been sus-



Dora Bloch

pected by Ugandan au supplying Western new tions with tips and pi returned to Kampala The film was confisca later destroyed, the sc —and three soldiers ability forced him into of his car. He, too, was His body was dumped of Mrs. Bloch.

© Los Angeles Ti

8 U.S. Tes On Germ

(Continued from P which the Army said thought to cause disea The Army said that th will not produce, ind weak individuals or t lack the capability to immunity to most diseas

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The Army made March, 1975, letter to from Col. Ignacio H Fragoso, a military doc wrote: "Our data indic these organisms decaye extensively rapid rate none remained after 2

No Connection

Dr. Hernandez-Fragoso Mills that "there is no presently found organism related" to the tests in

The first indication tests were performed during testimony bef Senate Intelligence Com September, 1975.

Charles Sensenny, form signed to the Special Op Division at Fort Detrik testified about the ex conducted in the New Y way system.

"What looked like an light bulb which cont biological simulant ages dropped in the subway, Drafts of air stirred up ing trains dispersed th "through the entire subw tem."

A document released Senate committee descr separate experiment desi test "the vulnerability of ing water in federal buil covert biological attack."

Israeli Politicians Hold Talks To Set Date for New Elections

JERUSALEM, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Leaders of Israel's Labor party met today with representatives of other factions in parliament to set a date for new elections in the wake of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's resignation.

Political sources said that opposition leader Menahem Begin was still trying to put together enough votes to win a mandate to head a caretaker government until the voting expected in mid-May.

But Defense Minister Shimon Peres made it clear in unofficial contacts that he had no intention of splitting from Labor and taking his supporters along to join such a nationalist-rightist coalition.

Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said that he had no contacts with Mr. Begin or his aides and that he would leave the Labor party only if it decided to negotiate for unacceptable withdrawals from occupied territory on the West Bank of Jordan.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban announced tonight that he would challenge Mr. Rabin's nomination for premiership in the Labor party's convention next February.

Bemused Reactions

President Ephraim Katzir is required by law to confer with party leaders and name one of them to try to put together a new government. But a vote dissolving the Knesset and setting a date for elections was expected to halt this procedure within less than two weeks.

Israeli newspapers, meanwhile, expressed bemused reactions to the government crisis. The mass-circulation afternoon daily Ma'ariv said that the current situation "can barely be reconciled with the principles of a democratic regime."

"A transition government without a majority and which cannot be toppled and in which non-confidence cannot be expressed is a necessity in an interim period, but it is merely the least of evils," Ma'ariv said.

Al Hahishmar, organ of the leftist Mapam faction in Mr. Rabin's minority transition government, called Mr. Begin's attempt to form a government of the right "an anti-worker tactic, with possible components that have nothing programmatic in common beyond hatred for the labor movement."

Opposition sources said that they hoped to put together the 10 votes of the National Religious party—which just left the coalition—with those of the rightist opposition factions and come up with enough seats to challenge Mr. Rabin for the right to head the interim government.

It was the ouster of the National Religious party after its ministers failed to support the government in a no-confidence motion based on charges of desecration of the Sabbath that set off the crisis by depriving Mr. Rabin of his 67-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset.

Last of 4 Escapees In Custody in Wales

LLANDDARROG, Wales, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The last two of four prisoners who escaped two days ago in a prison van gave themselves up today, police said.

The other two were captured late yesterday about five miles from the prison.

Soares Facing Crucial Test As Assembly Debates Budget

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Portugal's minority Socialist government faced its first crucial parliamentary debate today on the 1977 budget and development plan.

Premier Mario Soares has said that he would stake the fate of his five-month-old government on the plan that he considers vital as a first phase to stabilize this country's ailing economy.

Nevertheless, the plan is expected to meet sharp attacks from the Communist party as well as opposition parties on the right. There is no certainty that it will be voted by parliament. The Social Democrats have already said that they would vote against the plan in what is regarded as a tactical move to try to bring down the government.

Today's session was devoted essentially to lengthy reports by the ministers of economy, finances and social affairs outlining the general aims of the plan and budget and strategy to be followed.

Special Sessions

Mr. Soares, who returned today from an official visit to Brazil, will appear before the Assembly of the Republic later to defend his government's plan. The debate is set to close by next Wednesday and special night sessions have been scheduled this week and next.

Independent economists, who have studied the four-volume plan, believe it is a realistic attempt to solve the most urgent economic, financial and social problems within very narrow political limits.

The Communist press has criticized the plan for failing to emphasize measures for a redistribution of income, for not creating enough jobs and for putting the brunt of austerity programs on the working class.

The middle-of-the-road Social Democratic party and the rightist Social Democratic Center have attacked the plan for failing to guarantee the role of the private sector.

The government's planning team acknowledges that the 1977 plan is far from perfect, but notes that it had to be drafted within three months with an inadequate statistical base.

"We had to use the projects on hand for the short-term plan but now we are devising strategies at the macroeconomic level for the 1977-1980 plan," Jose Marques da Silva, a planning technician, said. He added that even the 1977 plan would be revised within six months and integrated in the medium-term plan.

The aim of the 1977 plan is to increase national production to reduce the country's dependence on imports of goods and financing. Specific targets are: a 5-percent increase in the gross national product next year, the creation of 125,000 new jobs and the containment of inflation to 15 per cent or about half the present rate.

Moscow Detains Jewish Activists In House Arrest

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP).—Most of the organizers of an unofficial symposium on Jewish culture were under house arrest today, cutting the scheduled three-day event short, dissident sources said.

The KGB detained 13 organizers and many activists who had planned to read papers yesterday, according to numerous unofficial sources.

About 50 persons held a scaled-down session in a Moscow apartment yesterday. Security men pounded on the door and rang the doorbell incessantly before leaving.

Men in plain clothes stood guard outside the apartment houses of the activists today and prevented "unauthorized" people from entering. At least three of the organizers were being interrogated, sources said.

Police spent 18 hours last night and today searching the apartment of Vladimir Slepak, a prominent Jewish activist, sources said. Mr. Slepak was not one of the symposium organizers.

"I think they [police] might be using the symposium as a pretext for a wider suppression," said activist Anatoly Sharansky.

Paris Announces New Measures To Save Energy

PARIS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The government announced today new energy-saving measures aimed at cutting French oil consumption by several million tons.

In a plan worked out by Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, the government set a ceiling for fuel oil purchases for the gas and electricity companies at 11 million tons next year, down from 13.8 million tons this year.

According to the plan, controls will be established on fuel and electricity consumption.

The automobile-usage tax for next year will be calculated according to the fuel consumption of the vehicle, as opposed to its horsepower as in the past.

The government will encourage investments in the development of new sources of energy and construction work aimed at improving the insulation of new and old buildings.

The government called for detailed reports of energy consumption in government offices. It also ruled that government vehicles must be chosen for their energy-saving aspects.

East Germany Ousts Newsman From West

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (UPI).—East Germany today ordered a West German television correspondent out of the country within 48 hours for saying, "The border guards in East Germany have strict orders to shoot at people like at rabbits," the official news agency, ADN, said.

It said that Lothar Loewe's "scandalous slander" had violated the basic East-West German agreements regulating relations between the two states. "His activities are in glaring contradiction to the final act of the Helsinki conference," ADN added.

Malagasy Martial Law

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Dec. 22 (AP).—Martial law was ordered in the Majunga district today following three days of rioting between Comoro and Malagasy families.

U.S. Ex-Mobster, 77, Acquitted Again in Italy

PALERMO, Dec. 22 (UPI).—An appeals court acquitted deported American mobster Frank (Three Fingers) Coppola, 77, and 16 others today in a hearing for 42 men accused of criminal associations. Six others were let off because of insufficient evidence and 15 were given prison sentences of up to 4 1/2 years.

It was the second acquittal for Coppola in three days. On Monday the former Kansas City gangster and two alleged accomplices were acquitted of charges that they tried to kill a police official in Rome in 1973.

French Firm to Build 6 Greek Missile Boats

ATHENS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Greece today ordered six missile-carrying boats from a French shipyard, Constructions Mécaniques de Normandie in Cherbourg, to boost its naval strength in the Aegean.

The $40-million contract provides for building two 300-ton boats in Cherbourg and four in Greek shipyard, under the direction and plans of the French firm. Greece has already bought four missile boats in France. Another four are presently under construction.

Use of Term 'Mafioso' Upheld in Turin Trial

TURIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—A court ruled yesterday that it is no crime to describe a politician as a mafioso if he has built his career on connections with the Mafia crime syndicate.

The decision was made in a libel suit brought against author Michele Pantaleone by Giovanni Gioia, a former Cabinet minister and Sicily's leading Christian Democratic politician. In his book, "Mafia and Politics," Mr. Pantaleone linked Mr. Gioia to one of Sicily's wealthiest men, Francesco Vassallo, a builder who has been listed as a suspected mafioso by police.

Egypt-Syria Unity Held Linked to Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

cussed the possibility of having a single Arab delegation to the Geneva conference but reached no conclusion.

Nevertheless, most analysts in Arab capitals are convinced that such a delegation will be formed eventually.

Syrian sources said emphatically this morning that Syria still wants a single delegation. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, at his news conference in Cairo last night, said that individual delegations would be best. But he did not rule out the possibility of a single delegation.

The communiqué issued by the two Presidents called for the Palestine Liberation Organization to be represented by an "independent party." The phrasing, Arab sources said, was meant as an assurance to the Palestinians that they will not be "absorbed" and rendered voiceless by an overall Arab representation. It was also seen as a renewed bid by Egypt and Syria to the United States and the Soviet Union to send the Palestinians an invitation to Geneva.

The uncertainty that is permitted to surround the issue of a single delegation is viewed here as part of the gradual process by which the Palestinian leaders around Mr. Arafat are being drawn into the negotiating process.

Mr. Arafat is described as having decided to go along with Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and to enter negotiations at their side. His decision is a reluctant one, made under the pressure of events in Lebanon. He is facing opposition from hardliners within his organization and is known to have pleaded with the Arab governments to give him time to bring around his recalcitrant colleagues.

It is not in the cards that the two countries will try to reconstitute the union they formed under Gamal Abdel Nasser, the since-deceased Egyptian president, in 1958. That union was broken up by Syria in 1961, after a military coup in Damascus. The Syrian government then charged that Egypt had exercised dictatorial control over Syria.

Nor is the new coordinating body a substitute for the existing Federation of Arab Republics, of which the two countries are members along with Libya.

The federation has languished, first because of the Egyptian-Libyan rift that developed in 1973 and more recently—after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement of September, 1975—because of the Egyptian-Syrian quarrel.

However, the federal institutions have never been abolished. A federal cabinet and a federal parliament still have their seats in Heliopolis, a residential suburb of Cairo.

The Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation is seen here as a triumph for Saudi Arabia, which imposed the Lebanese cease-fire on Syrian and Palestinian forces in October and summoned Presidents Sadat and Assad to Riyadh for a summit conference along with Mr. Arafat and Mr. Sarkis.

Saudi Arabia is funding Syria and Egypt and thus to a large extent is directing the political and military strategy of the two "front-line states."

Fahmy Briefs Arafat

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Fahmy today briefed Mr. Arafat on the Egyptian-Syrian summit talks and Middle East peace moves, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Arafat arrived here last night after visiting Libya and Saudi Arabia.

Spain Seizes Communist

(Continued from Page 1)

police forces, the government appeared hesitant to accept the kidnappers' demand to free Spain's estimated 200 political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Oriol.

Informed sources said that disciplinary proceedings had been initiated against 100 policemen, many of whom were arrested for taking part in a demonstration for more pay last Friday.

There was no further news of Mr. Oriol since his kidnappers—the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)—sent a note to a newspaper Monday night.

In the note, the kidnappers reiterated their demand for the release of all political prisoners.

But the government made no move to accept the demand and the press speculated that an amnesty may not be granted until after the Christmas holidays.

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NEWS ANALYSIS

lacks, Feminists Resentful f Some Carter Appointments

By Edward Walsh

ASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP). e appointment of Ray shall as secretary of labor praise from a broad spec- of interest groups yester- even as blacks, feminist ists and others continued to disappointment over some esident-elect Jimmy Carter's Cabinet choices.

Carter's other major do- appointment yesterday, of Washington lawyer Pa- Harris to be secretary of ing and urban development, ticized by some who as- that Mrs. Harris lacks experience and expertise in complex housing field. ck opposition appeared to be stiffening to the appointment of Griffin Bell as attorney general.

And a major battle appeared possible over Mr. Carter's expected selection of James Schlesinger to head a new, consolidated energy department.

The initial skeptical reaction of civil rights groups to the appointment of Mr. Bell turned into criticism yesterday with the disclosure that for the last 20 years he has been a member of the Piedmont Driving Club, an exclusive Atlanta country club that excludes blacks and Jews.

Exclusive Club

Mr. Bell, a former federal appeals court judge and longtime friend of Mr. Carter's, also belongs to Atlanta's Capital City Club, which excludes minorities as members.

Liberal members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will make a recommendation on Mr. Bell's confirmation, were cautious in their comments yesterday.

Committee chairman James Eastland, D-Miss., recommended Mr. Bell to Mr. Carter.

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, called Mr. Bell's membership in the segregated clubs "totally offensive" and promised "a battle right down to the wire" against the nomination.

Rep. Mitchell indicated that the Black Caucus would soften its opposition if Mr. Bell would "repudiate" the club memberships and his earlier support for President Richard Nixon's unsuccessful nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bell said in Atlanta last night that he was "concerned" and would "do something" before going to Washington about membership he holds in the two Atlanta clubs.

"Up there," Mr. Bell said, "I would be the attorney general and would be the man who, in a sense, stood for equality before the law. It would be improper to be in the clubs then, and I would have to work something out."

He fell short of saying that he would resign outright from the two organizations. He said that he did not want to "lose" those initiation fees—upward of $10,000—and might try to work out an arrangement that would let him "resign temporarily or become inactive."

With most of his Cabinet now selected, it was clear from yesterday's announcements that, despite his insistence that he has sought "the best qualified person" for each Cabinet post, Mr. Carter has been walking a delicate political line, pleasing some while inevitably angering others.

Within that political context, Mr. Schlesinger, the former head of the Defense Department, the CIA and the Atomic Energy Commission, remained a central figure of controversy.

Mr. Schlesinger was AFL-CIO president George Meany's first choice to be secretary of defense, a post that Mr. Carter awarded to Harold Brown, the president of the California Institute of Technology.

Having lost that round, Mr. Meany and the AFL-CIO hierarchy lost again with their failure to secure the top Labor Department post for John Dunlop, a labor secretary in the Ford administration.

The exclusion of Mr. Dunlop from the Cabinet represented a victory for civil rights and women's groups who accused him of failure to enforce "affirmative action" programs on minority hiring and promotion practices.

Now Mr. Carter appears to be irrevocably committed to Mr. Schlesinger for the energy post even as various environmental and women's groups mobilize in opposition to his appointment.

Eight such groups have sent a telegram to the President-elect, opposing the appointment of Mr. Schlesinger and suggesting either outgoing Rep. Patsy Mink of Hawaii or the congressional budget office director, Alice Rivlin, for the post.

In making his choices amid the pull and tug of various interest groups, Mr. Carter appeared to have found someone acceptable to all factions when he selected Mr. Marshall as secretary of labor.

"We don't know enough about him but he seems to be very good," said Jane McMichael, executive director of the National Women's Political Caucus. "Our people in Texas think he's terrific," she said.

76 a Bad Year For Scrooges

ASHINGTON, Dec. 22 ...The Bob Cratchit ... of Charles Dickens's Christmas Carol," would ... about $27 today for ... Christmas dinner of ... goose and all the trim- ... according to the Agri- ... Department.

Dickens wrote about the ...ghts in 1843, but the ...culture Department used ... to gauge the price of a ...mas meal then and now. ... the eight Cratchits had ... with Ebenezer Scrooge ... Christmas Day in the ...ed States of 1880, the ...culture Department said, ... meal would have cost ...out $10.

ow of Tanker ff U.S. Splits; est of Oil Spills

ANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 22 ...—The sinking bow of the ...rian tanker Argo Merchant ... apart today, spilling the re- ...ning oil held onto Nantucket ...ls. The ship, which broke in ... yesterday, has caused the ...st oil spill off the U.S. coast. "There's nothing we can do," ... Coast Guard Lt. Comdr. ...ry Chambers.

...he spill could cost the Mas- ...husetts economy about $285 ...llion in fishing industry and ...rism losses, state officials ...mated today in the draft of a ...r to President Ford seeking ...ral assistance.

...he oil slick is continuing to ...ad. It was reported that some ... the oil had reached the ...rges Bank commercial fishing ...unds.

...l-coated birds have been ...ted by the hundreds on Nan- ...et, but the wind and waves ... sweeping the oil away from ...hes. The breakup of the ...foot tanker yesterday spilled ...er cent of the vessel's 7.6 mil- ...gallons of heavy industrial ...e oil into a slick 75 miles ... and more than 25 miles wide ... broadest point.

...e aged, rusting vessel—called ...uspect ship" by the Coast ...d because of 19 previous ...aps since 1964—piled onto ...ls 27 miles southeast of this ...d a week ago. The ship was ...iles off course when it hit ...choals.

...rricane Carter ...nvicted Again

...TERSON, N.J., Dec. 22 (AP). ...mer middleweight boxer Ru- ...Hurricane' Carter and his ...fendant, John Artis, were ...t guilty yesterday of three ...s each of first-degree mur- ...affirming the verdict of their ...trial.

...rter and Artis spent nine ... in prison before the New ...y Supreme Court ordered a ...rial this year, on the ground ...the prosecution had withheld ...ace from the defense at the ...trial.

...t new evidence had come to ... largely as a result of hear- ...held two years ago on the ...timations of two witnesses who ...dentified the defendants as ...murderers. The principal wit- ...later retracted his recanta-

...kuda Certain Party Leader

...KYO, Dec. 22 (Reuters).— ...r Deputy Premier Takeo ...a will be unanimously ...d president of Japan's ruling ...al-Democratic party tomor- ...automatically making him ...arty's choice to succeed out- ... Premier Takeo Miki as pre- ...

...spokesman said today that ...ukuda, 71, a political rival ... Miki, 69, was the sole can- ... for the party presidency.

Miki is stepping down both the presidency and the ...ership in acceptance of ...nsibility for the party's set- ...in general elections earlier ...onth.



United Press International.

TUESDAY'S APPOINTEES—President-elect Jimmy Carter presenting Cabinet nominees at a news conference in Plains, Ga. From left: Harold Brown, defense; Ray Marshall, labor; Mr. Carter, and Patricia Harris, HUD.

Harold Brown

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT). —Looking back at his career over the last 25 years, it almost seems that Harold Brown, the brilliant physicist, was being groomed by the scientific component of the military-industrial complex to become secretary of defense.

At the age of 23, shortly after receiving his doctorate in physics from Columbia University, Mr. Brown was recruited by the Atomic Energy Commission to help design atomic weapons. He became a protégé of Edward Teller, the developer of the hydrogen bomb, at the Livermore laboratory in California.

He was guided into various advisory jobs for the government, including membership on the President's Science Advisory Committee. Having successfully passed that apprenticeship, he was made director of research and engineering at the Pentagon, the third-ranking job there; and then moved laterally into the more prestigious but less powerful job of secretary of the Air Force.

Administrative Training

For the last seven years, he has gained administrative training as president of the California Institute of Technology. Then yesterday, President-elect Jimmy Carter named Mr. Brown, 49, as secretary of defense—the first scientist to fill the top job at the Pentagon.

His training has equipped Mr. Brown, better than any of his predecessors, to understand the technological complexities of modern warfare. But his background troubles some members of Congress and former associates in the Pentagon, as they contemplate his direction of a defense program that is driven by many more factors than just the design and cost of modern weapons.

"His approach, going back to his days at Livermore, is that technology is everything," observed a former Pentagon colleague. "He believes that technology can solve anything, with little regard as to whether the solution can be used by the soldier in the field."

It was Mr. Brown, for example, who conceived the idea of developing the TFX plane, which proved to be an embarrassing project to the Defense Department during the tenure of Secretary Robert McNamara. The concept was that the Air Force and Navy should consolidate on construction of a fighter-bomber, but so many incompatible requirements were built into the plane that the project crashed into a barrier of Navy and congressional resistance.

Decision on the B-1

One of his first assignments in the Pentagon will be to advise Mr. Carter on whether to proceed with production of the B-1 strategic bomber for the Air Force, a plane Mr. Brown helped conceive.

Although Mr. Carter has expressed some reservations about the $24-billion project, it is expected that Mr. Brown will recommend that it be approved. In a May 20 letter to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., Mr. Brown said that he believed the Defense Department "has the best of the argument" over whether to produce the bomber. He has repeated that opinion to scientific colleagues more recently.

Aside from the B-1 issue, Mr. Brown's most immediate impact on defense issues may be in helping Mr. Carter in his stated goal o breaking the impasse on strategic arms limitations with the Soviet Union.

The selection of Mr. Brown was welcomed by leaders in the arms control community. They believe that the new secretary, despite his bias toward weapons technology, will be more amenable to a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union than his two predecessors, James Schlesinger and Donald Rumsfeld.

In a 1969 article in Foreign Affairs, written shortly after he left the Pentagon, Mr. Brown said he believed that "a properly designed agreement to limit strategic forces can better insure the security of the United States and the Soviet Union." Mr. Schlesinger had often expressed the same opinion, but as a former arms control negotiator who worked with both officials put it: "Harold can be expected to raise less ifs, ands and buts than Jim Schlesinger."

Since the strategic arms negotiations began in 1969, Mr. Brown has been an advisory member of the U.S. delegation; and he has frequently sided with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in opposing the views of the Pentagon.

While in the Pentagon, Mr. Brown opposed some of his conservative scientific colleagues, including Mr. Teller, in supporting the 1962 treaty limiting nuclear tests. He also questioned the technical feasibility and strategic desirability of building a defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles.

As secretary of the Air Force, he supported the bombing of North Vietnam in the early stages of that war. When Mr. McNamara asked the service secretaries whether further constraints should be placed on the bombing, Mr. Brown reportedly was the only one who opposed additional constraints.

Ray Marshall

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT). Last year, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, invited Ray Marshall, a labor economist at the University of Texas, to Washington to meet Alexander Solzhenitsyn. In introducing the professor to the dissident Soviet author, Mr. Meany said: "I want you to meet one of the few American professors who understand the working people."

That, in capsule, is Mr Marshall's reputation in labor, business and academic circles, and it is a reputation that makes him an acceptable choice as secretary of labor to a variety of interests.

Mr. Meany would have preferred that John Dunlop, the former secretary, be nominated by President-elect Jimmy Carter. But he approved of the choice of Mr. Marshall and described him yesterday as "a labor economist whose views are liberal, informed and sensible."

Representatives of women and blacks, who vigorously opposed Mr. Dunlop because he was unwilling to stress affirmative-action hiring and promotion programs, also endorsed Mr. Marshall.

Women and Minorities

His principal academic interest over the years has involved expansion of employment opportunities for women and minorities, and he has written an impressive number of books and articles on the subject. He has also directed several programs toward that end.

Mr. Marshall, according to his colleagues in Austin, Texas, has an abiding interest in improving the lot of the disadvantaged—male and female, black and white—and especially those from rural areas. It is an interest, his friends say, that derives from his own background in poverty.

Freddie Ray Marshall—he does not use his first name—was born Aug. 22, 1928, in Oak Grove, La., but his family moved when he was a baby to Mississippi. His mother died when he was a small child, and he was reared in an orphanage. Mr. Marshall has told friends that he used to rise at 3 a.m. at the orphanage to perform his chores of milking.

After obtaining his PhD, Mr. Marshall taught at the University of Mississippi and Louisiana State University before going to the University of Texas in 1962 as a full professor at the age of 34. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, according to a man who knew him, Mr. Marshall was "an outspoken champion of desegregation when that was not a popular position to take in Southern universities."

In 1967, he went to the University of Kentucky to become chairman of the economics department, but two years later he was hired back by the University of Texas at what a senior professor calls "an enormously attractive salary, much more than we usually pay a full professor."

Mr. Marshall served briefly as department chairman at the University of Texas, but, according to several of his colleagues, he did not like administrative responsibility and was not particularly good at it.

"It doesn't mean that he's not a good administrator," said Prof. Stephen McDonald, who served later as department chairman. "It's just that he didn't want to administer that job."

In addition to teaching a graduate seminar in labor economics, Mr. Marshall is director of the Center for Study of Human Resources; a full-scale manpower research facility at the university; chairman of the federal Committee on Apprenticeship in the Labor Department; president-elect of the Industrial Relations Research Association, a professional association of labor economists and other manpower specialists, and president of the National Rural Center, which sponsors research into the economic needs of rural areas.

Over the last decade, Mr. Marshall has written about a book a year, many of them on the subject of employment of blacks. He has been instrumental in encouraging blacks to enter apprenticeship programs for skilled trades and in persuading unions to take blacks into such programs.

In the last few days, Mr. Marshall discussed with his colleagues his views of government and of the duties of the labor secretary. They got the impression that he would be an active secretary and would favor spending federal money to create jobs programs. He has been working, his friends said, to develop new approaches to make public service jobs programs more effective in combating unemployment.

Patricia Harris

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT). —"A mind like a steel trap," says an old friend of Patricia Harris, named yesterday by President-elect Jimmy Carter to be secretary of housing and urban development. "Warm and motherly" were the words used by someone else to describe her.

The 52-year-old lawyer, politician and sometime diplomat is the second woman and the first black named to Mr. Carter's Cabinet. Throughout her career, what a friend described as her "quality"—an improbable and generally effective mix of toughness, sharp mind and charm—has been her trademark.

Less than a month after she became dean of Howard University Law School in 1969, Mrs. Harris quit rather than submit to the demands of the student body for a more important role in running the school.

"The final decisions must be made by people who have a long-range commitment to the institution," Mrs. Harris said.

Call for Resignation

During the some disruption at Howard, Mrs. Harris encountered a black student who was carrying a sign calling for her resignation and the appointment of a male replacement. "I told him I didn't stop being the white man's nigger to become a black man's nigger," Mrs. Harris recalled later.

Yesterday, at the news conference at which her selection was announced, Mrs. Harris said she was "honored and pleased." Friends say that she considers the HUD post an important one—or she wouldn't have taken it.

Joining the Carter administration will mean leaving the large Washigton law firm in wiich she is a partner, a well-paid specialist in litigation.

"There are a number [of posts] she would have turned down," said a friend, indicating that Mrs. Harris was "interested in being her own boss" and "very serious about any responsibility she undertakes."

Criticism by Mayors

Her career has not included any previous experience in the area overseen by HUD, a fact that prompted criticism from the United States Conference of Mayors. In a statement, John Gunther, executive director of the group, said the appointment showed "a striking insensitivity to the problems of cities" and was "a major disappointment for mayors across the country."

By 1965, she was well enough known as a lawyer and active Democrat to be appointed ambassador to Luxembourg by President Lyndon Johnson, whose nomination she had seconded at the Democratic National Convention in 1964.

In her new post, associates say, Mrs. Harris is likely to stress equal treatment for blacks and women. She has been co-chairman of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights and was a member of the 1969 National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

As a member of the commission, she filed a minority report endorsing the concept of nonviolent civil disobedience, including acceptance of the penalty, as a technique that "may well prevent, rather than cause, violence." Back in 1943, she was one of a group of Howard University students who tried to force the desegregation of a Washington white-only cafetaria through a sit-in.

In 1972, Mrs. Harris became temporary chairman of the Credentials Committee for the Democratic National Convention against the opposition of the party's reform wing.

Her emergency as a public figure, a friend says, has made Mrs. Harris "a little bit entranced with her own voice." Others say that until she feels at ease in a job or situation, she can be stiff and even self-important, but no one denies that she is hardworking and precise and, ultimately, confident and firm in her decisions.

N. Zealand MP to Quit In Homosexual Row

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—A former Labor government minister embroiled in a row over alleged homosexual behavior said today that he intends to resign his parliamentary seat.

Colin Moyle said he had decided to resign so he could seek a vote of confidence from his Auckland constituency of Mangere.

Fears Nuclear Counterattack

Jane's Annual Warns U.S. Of Superior Soviet Aircraft

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is so far ahead in military aviation that the United States might be forced to use nuclear weapons if war broke out between the two superpowers, according to Jane's All the World's Aircraft.

The new edition of the authoritative annual, published today, said that the present U.S. armory consists mainly of aging bombers and interceptors while the Soviet Union is building supersonic swing-wing bombers and versatile fighters far surpassing the sophistication of the MiG-25 landed in Japan by a Soviet defector in September.

In expressing doubts about the present U.S. ability to match the Soviet Union in a conventional war, J.W.R. Taylor, editor of Jane's, said that Washington was seriously underestimating the latest MiGs and the Soviet bomber, Backfire, which could strike at U.S. targets from Soviet bases and fly on to Cuba.

Warns of Accord

Mr. Taylor warned against U.S. acceptance of Soviet demands made at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to declare Backfire a tactical (close support) rather than a strategic (long-range) weapon. He said that such acceptance, if only for the sake of reaching an accord, would lessen the hope for lasting peace.

He quoted the chief of staff of the Royal Air Force as saying that Backfire—faster than the Concorde and with a much longer range—may prove "an even greater danger to allied shipping than the relatively slow-moving Russian submarines."

Mr. Taylor stressed that those who treated the MiG-25 landed in Japan as somewhat old-fashioned in design and materials were dangerously wrong. It was, he said, an extraordinarily advanced plane for the mid-1960s when it was built and that it has been far excelled by generations of new MiGs.

"Any dismay felt by members of the Soviet Defense Ministry at having the MiG-25's secrets revealed," Mr. Taylor said, "must have been mitigated by the conclusions and reactions published in the United States."

Mr. Taylor said that U.S. preoccupation with nuclear missiles had enabled the Soviet Union and its allies to build a large lead in other key weapons. He said it had always been assumed that, to avoid mutual annihilation in an exchange of intercontinental missiles, both sides would attempt initially to restrict combat to conventional or tactical nuclear weapons.

Mr. Taylor said that Britain disastrously assumed 20 years ago that since any war would be nuclear there was no need for new bombers and interceptors.

Advice to U.S.

"The United States had the same wrong thought somewhat later and has yet to take the positive step of rebuilding its air defense," he said, offering the following advice:

"The three immediate requirements for the United States are to recognize that Backfire is a strategic weapon, to build the B-1 bomber as its wholly essential and uniquely flexible counterpart, and to order as a matter of urgency replacements for aerospace defense command's time-expired F-106 Delta Dart interceptors.

"The most alarming possibility for the Western powers and indeed for the world as a whole is that their politicians might grasp eagerly at implied shortcomings in Soviet aircraft like the MiG-25 as an excuse for penny-pinching defense economies," he advised.

Ford Acknowledges Resignations of Four

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 22 (AP).—President Ford has accepted this week the resignations of four members of his administration, including Leonard Firestone, ambassador to Belgium.

The President also accepted the resignation of Fred Ikle and John Lehman jr., director and deputy director respectively of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Also leaving the administration is Robert Hughes, assistant director of the National Science Foundation.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Thursday, December 23, 1976 *

The Cabinet Choices

In choosing Harold Brown as secretary of defense, President-elect Carter offers the nation for the first time a man to head its military establishment who is fully conversant with strategic weapons in all their awesome power and intricate complexity.

As head of the Livermore Laboratory, a major center of weapons research, as the Defense Department's research chief, and then as secretary of the Air Force, Brown gained a sophisticated knowledge of missiles, planes, and nuclear bombs. He is highly qualified to preside over the Pentagon in a period of rapid technological change.

In recent years, Brown has served on the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union and is fully informed about the tangled problems that have delayed a SALT-2 agreement. He should be able to work effectively with Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance in reaching Carter's primary foreign policy objective—control of the weapons of mass destruction.

Having served as secretary of the Air Force from 1965 to 1969, Brown was directly involved in high policy decisions concerning the Vietnam war. At his news conference on Tuesday he rightly spoke of that "catastrophic" period with its egregious mistakes of judgment. It would serve no useful purpose to try to determine whether Brown was a "hawk" then and is a "dove" now. Carter has made it abundantly clear that the United States ought not to go plunging militarily into underdeveloped countries and that military action should be reserved for those rare occasions when the vital interests of the United States are directly threatened.

* * *

Ray Marshall of the University of Texas is Carter's surprise choice as secretary of labor. Although he lacks the long experience in labor-management bargaining of former Secretary John Dunlop, he otherwise brings an impressive background to his new post. He is one of the nation's foremost experts in manpower problems including apprenticeships, upgrading of unskilled labor, and the special needs of black and Mexican-American workers. Dealing with these problems is central to the Labor Department's task.

Although part of today's unemployment is due to slow economic growth, it would be wrong to ignore the particularly serious difficulties that women, young blacks, and rural workers encounter in the labor market. Since Mr. Marshall, Juanita Kreps, who is to be secretary of commerce, and Charles Schultze, who is to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, are well versed in manpower problems, Carter has assembled a strong team to deal with unemployment.

* * *

Patricia Roberts Harris, an articulate and accomplished attorney, is easily one of the nation's best-known women. She was on virtually every list of possible Cabinet appointees in a Carter administration. She is relatively inexperienced in the housing field, but on her record, she is likely to give the Department of Housing and Urban Development the intelligent and spirited leadership that it requires.

Long active in the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, she is sensitive to the housing needs of the urban minorities. She is also an astute negotiator, having gained diplomatic experience not only as ambassador to Luxembourg but also in the more arduous job of Credentials Committee chairman at the Democratic National Convention in 1972. The Housing Department is a daunting assignment because the nation has yet to solve the problem of how to provide rental housing for low-income families. Mrs. Harris will need all of her vigor and resilience in her new assignment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mayor Daley

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago was the last and perhaps the ablest of a vanishing breed of big-city bosses. New York has not seen a leader in city politics with his unrivaled power since Charles Murphy of Tammany Hall died more than half a century ago. Other big-city mayors or party bosses in the old style—James M. Curley of Boston, Frank Hague of Jersey City, Tom Pendergast of Kansas City—met defeat or disgrace at the end of their careers.

But when Daley died on Monday at age 74, he was serving his sixth consecutive term, having been overwhelmingly re-elected last year; and his control over the nation's second-largest city was undiminished.

He liked to boast that Chicago is "a city that works" and, if one wasn't poor or black, in a limited sense he was right. By deft cooperation with the city's business community, he smoothed the way for a construction boom that remade Chicago's skyline in the last two decades. He held welfare rolls down while keeping essential services functioning at minimal cost. But Chicago has not escaped the problem of accelerating "white flight" to the suburbs, endemic police corruption and excesses, as well as the same fiscal pressures that plague other cities.

Although a big and small "D" Democrat in principle, Daley was an autocrat in practice. He tolerated no criticism or insubordination in his own political organization. The harsher face of this authoritarianism was evident to the nation on television during the police riot against young dissenters that marred the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Like many other autocrats before him, Daley refused to limit his power by designating a successor. Now the struggle begins for the power that once was his.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Landslide in Jamaica

Jamaica's fourth general election since independence offered the voters a clear-cut choice and they delivered a clean-cut verdict: a landslide for Prime Minister Michael Manley's People's National party. It was unfortunate that the election was held under a state of emergency and with some government opponents in detention; but the dimensions of the PNP victory left no doubt that most Jamaicans want Manley to continue to lead the country toward his own brand of democratic socialism.

It is obvious that a large majority of Manley's own people believe his assertion that Communism "is just not part of the stream of our history," and rejected the opposition's allegation that his developing ties with Cuba threatened to move the country toward Communism. Manley who had accused the CIA of conducting a "destabilization" campaign against his government, now says he will seek improved relations with the United States—an effort that ought to elicit a positive response from the Carter administration.

A stable Jamaica, making steady progress in its social and economic problems, would be an influence for stability in a restless Caribbean. It is clearly in the best interests of the United States to assist in this process; and over the long run Jamaica's links to Cuba might prove to be an asset for peace in the region, rather than a liability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

OPEC's Decision: Sense of Relief

A first reaction to last week's price decisions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a sense of relief that the larger increases mooted in advance have not materialized. The world at large is fortunate that the particular circumstances of Saudi Arabia and its allies in the United Arab Emirates have permitted them to take a broad, medium-term view of the world economy . . . There is no doubt the policy adopted by Saudi Arabia is the one best attuned to the present state of the world economy . . . It is too early yet to know what significance to attach to Sheikh Yamani's remarks that Saudi Arabia will now expect the West, and particularly the United States, to show "appreciation" through their policies in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the North-South dialogue. Certainly many people would feel that the OPEC countries would not be being unreasonable in looking for some further movement from the developed nations to break the impasse in the North-South dialogue . . .

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1901

WASHINGTON—The agitation and interest regarding the Panama Canal has attracted much attention in Washington. But the opinion is general here that if ever there was a chance of the U.S. government purchasing the Panama Canal that time has now passed. The sentiment of Congress and the country is unquestionably united in favor of the Nicaragua route.

Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1926

WASHINGTON—Three thousand additional enlisted men are needed in the U.S. Navy for 1928 to man new carriers and the modernized battleships, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation states in his annual report filed with the Secretary of the Navy. "The commissioning of the Saratoga and the Lexington plus the extra planes will necessitate a personnel increase," the report said.



'You Lucky Fellow—I Trust You'll Show Proper Appreciation.'

U.S. Diplomacy: A Grand Design?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Suddenly, everybody is talking about prospects of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement. Only a year ago the very possibility of it was laughed out of court. Now the argument is no longer about whether a rapprochement might occur, but how to prevent it. The question which few people ask, however, is why the West should try to prevent it.

Wouldn't the whole world stand to gain from a lessening of tensions between China and the Soviet Union? The Washington-Moscow-Peking triangle, which became part of the Nixon-Kissinger "grand design," was built on the unrelenting hostility of China and the Soviet Union. As the Carter team begins to draw up its own grand design, should it not seek to develop a new concept—a détente triangle?

It is not something that would come naturally to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, who has often stressed the benefits derived by the United States from continuing Sino-Soviet hostility. When hostility between the Soviet Union and China was one of the main facts of international life, Henry Kissinger could easily maintain, as he often did, that it was not for the United States to interfere—which was a diplomatic way of saying, let them stew in their own juice. This was one of the few aspects of Kissinger's policy which met with Brzezinski's approval.

Push Peking

Those who advocate a policy of strict nonintervention in the Sino-Soviet dispute maintain that Peking will consult its own best interests and will act accordingly. In their view, any attempts by the United States to interfere in order to keep the dispute alive would be counterproductive. It might push Peking further into Soviet arms instead of keeping it out of them.

The contrary view, that the United States should work against a rapprochement, is ably presented in a paper by Prof. Donald Zagoria distributed recently by Columbia University's Research Institute on International Change—of which Zbigniew Brzezinski happens to be the head. Zagoria's views obviously do not commit Brzezinski in any way, but the two men have been associated at Columbia for a number of years. Whether this means anything only the future will show.

Zagoria lists the benefits derived by the United States from the Sino-Soviet dispute. Militarily, he says, half of the Soviet armed forces are tied down on the Chinese border, which gives Moscow a strong incentive to avoid a crisis in the West. Ideologically, Peking is challenging Moscow in the Third World and in the international Communist movement. Politically, Moscow must contend with the virulent, worldwide campaign against Soviet influence. Diplomatically, the dispute has given Washington diplomatic leverage against Moscow—something that Brzezinski himself has also stressed on a number of occasions.

Issue of Taiwan

Zagoria's recommendation is that, to preserve these advantages, Washington should "tilt" toward Peking by accelerating the process of normalization with China. He believes that a formula could be found which would preserve the independence of Taiwan without compromising Peking's claim to sovereignty over the island. He says that while U.S. arms should not be sold "directly" to China, Washington should facilitate such sales by allies.

Zagoria's argument deserves serious attention, so far as it goes, but in my view it does not go far enough. If the Carter plan for restructuring the world order implicit in his campaign speeches is more than pre-election rhetoric—and I believe it is—then it cannot be accomplished without bringing both the Soviet Union and China into it. But he will not be able to bring them into it if they remain at odds. An important part of the Carter grand design, which was so signally lacking from the Nixon plan, is the recognition of the needs of the less developed countries, and of their role in a new world order. This requires a new framework of international relations which cannot be devised by the United States alone.

Both the Soviet Union and China would have to be brought into it if the structure were to have any stability. Attempts at strategic arms limitation between the United States and the Soviet Union will be increasingly bedevilled by China's growing nuclear arsenal, unless Peking is brought into the SALT negotiations. There are many other areas in which a Sino-Soviet reconciliation could promote international cooperation and stability rather than detract from it.

On the other hand, however, too rapid a development of Sino-Soviet détente would certainly deprive Washington of some of the most important diplomatic cards which Kissinger has used so ably in the past. For the first year or two the new administration will need all the cards it can get for the "tough" negotiations which Carter has promised to conduct with the Kremlin. What this analysis suggests, therefore, is that in the short run the Carter administration may wish to use the many means available to it to slow down and to limit the extent of the Sino-Soviet rapprochement which is now in the making.

But it should be clear in its own mind, and it should make it clear to others, that this is simply a holding operation, and that its ultimate aim is a détente triangle from which both the Soviet Union and China could benefit—to say nothing of the United States and the rest of the world.

Letters

Artistic 'Atrocities'

Warren Brown's article (IHT, Dec. 15), "The American Heritage of Artistic 'Atrocities'", can certainly be ill-taken. And Marvin S. Sadik of our National Portrait Gallery comes across as a true blue bureaucrat. Nikita Khrushchev also had great misgivings over the "quality" of contemporary art, but then not to worry because Nikita had ultimately more power than Brown or Sadik will ever even dream of having.

The tradition of preserving the faces of our leaders as contemporary artists see them is truly ancient. The busts of Roman emperors and Greek leaders are profuse and fill our museums.

The thing is, we accept the principle that those we chose as leaders should be preserved for posterity to see. It is proper this should be done at public expense in one way or another. In all ages these commissions have gone to support the artist.

A man might paint for 10 years before someone pays him or commissions him. Hopefully he will paint or sculpt for another 30 years. The artist sees a person at his time in his place and represents him for posterity through his art. This is a true record of the times. Certainly no two artists will have the same idea in detail, for if they did we would question if they were artists.

America has never really subsidized the arts properly. Prominent men get grants and how many promising men are ground under heel?

My objection to Brown's article mainly stems from his reiteration of fee structure and fund source. To a working artist one of these commissions is like a grant, it gives him more freedom to create. Artists are subsidized by these public and traditional commissions. They should have to answer to only their own conscience and their own art. Brown and Sadik don't say, but they do imply that we should have a computer selecting official portraitists.

Let all of our gods work hard from here on in to protect us from Big Brother.

RICHARD CRAIG.
Amsterdam.

New Attorney General

Carter's First Sl

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The interesting thing about President-elect Carter's selection of Griffin Bell to be attorney general of the United States is that Carter must have known he would have been accused of picking an old neighbor and political buddy for one of the most sensitive assignments in the government, but then went ahead and did it anyway.

Maybe the governor is right in proclaiming that Griffin Bell will be a "great attorney general." Other controversial appointments have been spectacularly successful. Franklin Roosevelt nominated Hugo Black to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, despite his former membership in the Klu Klux Klan, and he turned out to be one of the most distinguished justices of this century.

In fact, few things are more misleading about the future than the records and the writings of the nominees in the past. Felix Frankfurter came to Washington as one of the most liberal philosophers of the New Deal, but ended his career on the Supreme Court as a model of strict constitutional conservatives. And even President Nixon's appointees to the court voted against him in the end.

Harding's Woes

Harding was destroyed in the 1920s by the corruption in his Justice Department. Truman had trouble by putting his own friends in charge of Justice. Eisenhower promoted his political manager, Herbert Brownell to be attorney general, and Nixon appointed his law partner John Mitchell, who put politics and personalities ahead of principle and is still under indictment for crimes never before charged against an attorney general of the United States.

Against this background, it is odd that President-elect Carter decided to nominate his personal friend, Griffin Bell, as attorney general. Mr. Carter was warned against this by almost every member of his staff, but he rejected their advice and chose Bell anyway.

Carter's own staff is worried by his decision to nominate Judge Bell as attorney general. They are not only privately but publicly critical, and feel that he is losing the theme that won him the nomination and election in the first place.

For the first time since his election, Carter is in trouble with his own people. It has been coming on during the nomin Cabinet, but has reall issue with the Bell no

Some of his own saying, privately, tha nomination is not onl is actually a "disgrace ter is beginning to ge with the labor union leaders who helped at have been decisive, in victory.

Carter has all kinds in this transition pe under pressure from l and blacks who think responsible for his ele trying to reconcile the ter that want bigg budgets and the peopl more money for the of the United States developing nations.

No day goes past but whelmed by people wh to commit the new adm to more missiles or mo the hungry poor of the his response to this that he will always objective and fair.

The nomination of neighbor and political however has only ad problem. For even his s porters are asking why have made such a per sion, against the advice closest friends.

Watchers

In the transition peric the old and the new a tions, this capital wa indication of the then dencies of the new admi It has watched the Cyrus Vance as secr state, and wondered a delay in the choice of of defense, but above a been waiting for Carte tion of attorney genera all honesty it is disapp his choice of an old neig friend.

The special thing t made this town hopef Carter is that maybe h new philosophy, maybe new integrity to bring to politics. That was his a peal, and it is still a va around here. But his ment to the Justice Dep startled even his most el tic supporters in Wa Griffin Bell somehow se be part of the old budd Carter had opposed dur campaign, and somehow h ed to defy the principles supported all during the campaign.

Castro Ups the Ante

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Cuba's Moscow-financed Africa corps, far from shrinking as Fidel Castro promised last May, has grown to almost 20,000, with alarming indications that hundreds of black Cubans are now "settling in" with Angolan wives for what begins to look like permanent residence.

The exact count of Castro's mercenaries is never given in the controlled Cuban press. Nor can troop traffic between Cuba and southern Africa be measured accurately. But intelligence reports from both Cuba and Angola are now showing a rising, permanent Cuban presence. The Communist-backed Angolan government of Agostinho Neto has been totally unable to consolidate its hold over the central and southern part of that vast country, requiring Cuban troops.

That raises this disturbing probability: an "Africanized" Cuban military force, highly trained in the use of sophisticated Soviet military equipment, residing in Angola as a friendly force available wherever a new need might arise. Such a need might come tomorrow in South-west Africa now trying to achieve complete independence from South Africa as the new nation of Namibia; or it might come the day after tomorrow in white-dominated Rhodesia, where Soviet weapons funnelled to black guerrillas through Marxist Mozambique are being used to gain black majority rule.

Ignored Challenge

Indeed, Castro's potential for troublemaking in his announced purpose of using Cuban military power to advance "the world revolution" seems today almost limitless in southern Africa. Accordingly, President-elect Carter must deal with the Cuban challenge in Africa which has been ignored by the Democratic Congress.

Angola was Castro's first major African venture in trying to carry out his pledge to advance the world revolution (spelled out in the oath of allegiance for Cuban army officers). Castro's flexibility displayed in Angola shows that, unless the West is willing to confront him directly, his threat to dominate emerging countries of black Africa may prove to be the transcendent political event in the post-colonial period.

For example, reports from qualified sources in Cuba now indicate that Castro is freer of Soviet influence in his African intrusion than originally thought. "The Russians tried to get him to pull back months ago, but all he did was make a promise and then break it," one Western expert told us.

That promise was Castro's letter to then Swedish Premier Olof Palme, timed to coincide with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Stockholm. The letter pledges Castro to end his occupation of Angola.

Instead, first hand reports indicate that the Cuban Africa corps is at its highest point today—just under 30,000 men. There are two plausible explanations:

First, Castro is deliberately using southern Africa to thin out his own black population (Cuba is about 11 per cent black, 53 per cent mulatto, the rest white).

Second, the success of a guerrilla operations und overall direction of Jonas ba, the non-Communist rules out withdrawal of forces. Savimba can m 10,000 guerrilla troops in t and control an area roug size of Pennsylvania.

Power Equatio

Experts here lean towa second of these two explan But they worry more abo first, because of its hori implications for the futur "settling in" of the black including marriages to A women, points to a new equation in southern Afr

A more or less permane ban Africa corps availat duty wherever the occasi quired, with established r Angola, could tip the bala power toward the anti-W pro-Communist side in one world's major regions of p competition.

Congress flatly refused t this fact a year ago when ident Ford pleaded for response. Now, Castro's inte are far clearer than they then. It will be up to Jimm ter and a new Congress w Castro continues to enjo limited initiatives in the w of the continent which co the strategic tanker route the West's supply of oil.

The International He Tribune welcomes letters readers. Short letters hav better chance of being lished. All letters are sub to condensation or space sons. Anonymous letters not be considered for publ tion. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but prefere will be given to those signed and bearing the w er's complete address.

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Thumbing round Globe At 60-Plus

By Jerry Belcher

OLLYWOOD.—At a time of life when many people are ed to sit at home twiddling r thumbs, Joop and Toos Wou- use theirs to hitchhike nd the world.

s is 66. She is 62. They be- dbury are the world's oldest band-and-wife hitchhiking

ing the 28 years since they ed their first ride in their Holland, the Wouters have 132,400 miles, always to- and always on thumb

Now U.S. citizens, they in Hollywood. Mr. Wouters, precise man, says they hitched "the equivalent of times around the world."

their statistics: They have vis- countries, all 50 states all 50 state capitals. Their trip was in 1971, a 22,- mile circuit of the United it took them five months. wear out a pair and a half hoes on every journey.

Wouters is a retired map Mrs. His wife is a retired cred- ecker for the Bank of Amer- They got the idea of hitch- from American GIs just the war. "Before World II," Mr. Wouters said, hhiking was unknown in pe. Then the Americans and ation came, and we saw hitchhiking . . . I thought it fantastic—I'll try it too." He some solo trips before his riage in 1947 but doesn't that mileage in their 132,- mile total.

he Wouters made their first together in April, 1948, hitch- ing from The Hague to Ant- p. "We went to Antwerp be-



Los Angeles Times.

Joop and Toos Wouters talking about their travels.

cause you could get nylon hose there," Mrs. Wouters said.

During their three-week vacation that same summer, they hitchhiked through eight European countries. From then on, they knew how they would spend every subsequent vacation of their lives. They have never had any major trouble, never been robbed or mugged, never been arrested although hitchhiking is legally frowned on in some places.

"The police always are cooperative—many times the highway patrol or a sheriff's deputy will pick us up and take us to the end of their beat," Mr. Wouters said. "Sometimes they will radio ahead to the next patrol car and have it pick us up."

There are certain people the Wouters refuse to accept rides from—"drunks, people who act strange, or those who insist on giving us a ride." "When in doubt," Mrs. Wouters advises, "don't do it. That is a very good rule."

They say that women are more likely to pick them up than men, but they haven't figured out why. "Can it be my irresistible charm?" Mr. Wouters asks.

Neither are sure that their age is an advantage in getting rides. "Some people take us because we are older people," Mr. Wouters says, "but others say they wouldn't pick us up because we are older."

Occasionally some motorists scold them for thumbing rides "at your age." Mr. Wouters has a standard reply: "Should I be sitting at home waiting to die?"

The toughest country to hitchhike in is the United States, they say, but the longest wait for a ride was in Australia.

The Wouters are setting off again in April, this time for Ireland and Scotland, through Europe and on to Morocco and Algeria.

And then?

"We'll keep on doing this," Mr. Wouters says, "as long as we can put one foot in front of the other."

© Los Angeles Times.

French Riviera City Survives Money-Makers

NICE, France (AP).—La Baie des Anges, the angels' bay that wraps the Nice shoreline in a rainbow of gradually deepening blue tones, has survived a money-making plan that could have deformed its remarkable Mediterranean profile with dubious plastic surgery.

Mayor Jacques Médecin, who also serves as President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's minister of tourism, has announced quietly to the City Council that a project to build a four-story leisure complex, partly on 16,000 meters of land to be reclaimed from the sea, is dead.

At the same time, in what seems to be an unusual outpouring of environmental good sense, the city is studying a way to take cars off the Promenade des Anglais, the six-lane thoroughfare at the water's edge that nearly bursts with up to 90,000 cars a day during peak periods in the summer.

The leisure complex, proposed by British and French developers for a site near the middle of the perfect four-mile sweep of shoreline, apparently died because of the promoters' lack of ready cash. But its failure was assisted by citizens' groups which damned the project as an aesthetic abomination and the Nice marine biology center, which said it could be an ecological disaster.

The Plan

The plan called for the construction of a 50,000-meter building on four levels that would have had theaters, swimming pools, a shopping center, a casino, cafés, restaurants, a therapeutic center and a parking lot with room for 3,000 cars (IHT, Aug. 13, 1975).

Most of the building was planned for below the level of the sea wall, but it would have projected into the bay in a way that would have broken its symmetry and perspective. The beach in the area would have disappeared and, according to a spokesman at the marine biology center, "Water will stagnate, garbage will collect and marine life along that stretch of coast will die."

Mr. Médecin's reply when the development project was approved by the council in November, 1974, was that he was "satisfied with the total view of the leisure center." Two years later, the news that the project was dead was greeted at a council session without questions or comments.

The project to get the cars off the Promenade des Anglais involves two proposals, one from a private Riviera environmental association and the other from the city itself. Both propose sending automobile traffic underground.

The private plan calls for a two-level system, with the surface level for gardens, pedestrians and hansom cabs and a second underground tunnel level for cars. The side closest to the water in the tunnel would have a glass wall, though, so that drivers could still get a look at the bay while bathers were protected from exhaust fumes.

The city version proposes a more Spartan-type tunnel.

Georges Liautaud, the municipal director of public works, said, "Although we haven't really projected the cost yet, putting cars along the promenade underground is far from science-fiction. It would bring the city right down to the beach and eliminate a big air-pollution problem. For once, there's an urban development plan around that everybody seems to like."

Higher Tolls in Italy

MILAN, Dec. 22 (AP).—Italian superhighway tolls will be raised an average of 10 per cent starting Jan. 1.

2,500-Year-Old Letter Deciphered in U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW Dec. 22 (UPI).—Soviet archaeologists have unearthed a 2,500-year-old Greek letter written on lead sheet on Berezan Island on the Black Sea.

Tass said that the rolled sheet was deciphered and turned out to be from a Berezan Island merchant to his son, relating the hardships he had suffered on one of his journeys. The Greek city of Borysthenes was located in the Berezan Island region in the seventh century BC, according to Tass.



The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

Lina Prokofiev and Some of Her Memories

By Donal Henahan

ICAGO (NYT).—Lina Pro- ofiev sat in front of the ure window overlooking Chi- o's wintry lakefront and fin- d through more than half a tury of memories, selecting now and then to share with visitor. Now 79 years old, she ke about the first time she, oung Spanish singer living in York, saw Serge Prokofiev, irtually unknown young com- er from the Ukraine. "It was Carnegie Hall in December, 9. I heard him play his first no concerto. Altschuler was conductor, I think." Four rs later they were married.

rs. Prokofiev, the first—and firmly contends the only— of the Soviet composer, who in 1953, was in Chicago this month to attend the miere of a new Lyric Opera duction of "The Love for e Oranges" at the invitation adio station WFMT. "I was in America in 1937 or 1938," said. "This whole trip abroad brought back my childhood my youth. I lived here, in York, for not less than 10 or 12 years, you know. I was about to apply for United States citizenship when Prokofiev came along and changed my mind."

In Memories

"The Love for Three Oranges", which had its world premiere in Chicago on Dec. 30, 1921, with the composer conducting, actually does not figure as importantly in Mrs. Prokofiev's memories as some later works. "I did not come to Chicago for the 1921 premiere, and when the New York premiere came I also missed that. I don't remember why. I first saw the 'Oranges' in Cologne in 1928, a beautiful production. The director in Chicago, they say, was not at all subtle."

Mrs. Prokofiev left the Soviet Union two years ago for a visit abroad and has not been back since. But she refuses to discuss published suggestions that she is considering staying in the West. "I am not a defector. I have an apartment in Moscow, and I have a visa for two years, with a prolongation for two more years." Mrs. Prokofiev added that she has a family in the Soviet Union, including her son Svyatoslav and a grandson. "My other son, Oleg, is an artist who lives in England and he also has a lovely son." Both Svyatoslav and Oleg are the children of Prokofiev, who left his wife during World War II to live with Myra Mendelsohn, a young poet and Communist party worker.

Living in Paris

Mrs. Prokofiev, who speaks English fluently and six other languages as well, has been living in Paris and occasionally visiting England to see her son and his family. She is a remarkably youthful looking woman at 79, bright-eyed and charming, and a fountain of aphorisms and quotations in several languages. "My grandmother used to tell me fables—La Fontaine and so on—and I remember one about a butterfly that left its hiding place and was torn apart by children. To live happily one must live hidden, was the moral." Until recently, she kept so successfully out of the public eye that few people in the West even knew there was a Lina Prokofiev.

She vehemently denies that her own life has been a tragic one, however, or that the subtitle of a biography of her husband by Victor Seroff, "A Soviet Tragedy," accurately describes the composer's career. Along with other composers, Prokofiev fell out of favor once with the Soviet authorities, but he was "an apolitical man," according to Mrs. Prokofiev. Mrs. Prokofiev herself spent "eight years in prison and in the North" for reasons she did not want to discuss. The Seroff version is that she attempted to leave the Soviet Union after her husband left her, and she was arrested for "espionage." But, she said, "Seroff never met me so how did he know?"

A Contention

It is Lina Prokofiev's contention, no matter what official Soviet biographers of Prokofiev may write, that Prokofiev never divorced her or actually married Myra, who died in 1968. That point could become significant in legal proceedings eventually, because the question of who should receive Prokofiev's royalties in the United States has never been settled. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States signed the Bern copyright convention of 1886 and, though agreements were reached recently between the Soviet Union and one American publisher, Schirmir, the problem of these undistributed American royalties has yet to be resolved.

A spokesman for Boosey & Hawkes, which has published all of Prokofiev's works in this country, said he could not comment on the case. It is common practice, however, to hold such disputed payments in a trust fund.

Mrs. Prokofiev also was adamant in refusing to talk about the royalty question. "There is no theme I want to discuss except my husband's music. I don't want to make statements." She did want to go on record with rejections of much that has been written about her and Prokofiev.

"My husband was not a political man, and I know nothing about politics. Nobody has yet tried to find the exact truth about what went on. There has not yet been a good book about Prokofiev."

Does she contemplate doing a good one herself? "I have no such intention. I don't believe in biographies. I have known so many famous people and when I read what is written about them, it makes me laugh. So much embroidery."

round Rome Galleries

ppo Novelli, retrospective, arlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, me, through January.

e of the most inventive and nal painters of modern Italy, lli elaborated a vocabulary of own, an intuitive fusion of rial marks and written s. A web of lines, accented jabs of paint, snares the r into a strange universe, irror image of the humdrum transmuted by fantasy. ie and public events have changed into intriguing in- ries, alphabets, enigmatic fossils, stars and creatures. swarm or slip away in e patterns over vast milky ow-gray fields.

ways irreverent, Novelli, in early work, could be too ymatic, too faceted, too itely thought out. Twombly an influence and confirmed, with his half-wiped-away sentences (not to be read as words but as the essence of poetic content), Novelli's own quest for a new expression.

In the sixties, towards the end of his life—Novelli died at 43 in 1968—his paintings had become unified. They were either an onslaught, a rain of marks, or large, quiet, unfolding areas—all immensely free, lyrical and pungent.

The emphasis of this exhibition is less on the sweep of the last works but rather on the different paths and humors that led to them, which is interesting but not altogether satisfying. As a young partisan, Novelli was caught by the Germans and condemned to 30 years in prison. In a transformed way, his work, fey and refined, was meant as a social message. Impish and intelligent and purposely childish, Novelli used iconoclasm as renovation.

* * *

Le Corbusier. Drawings and Gouaches. Il Segno, 4 Via Capolecase, Rome, through January.

The great architect apparently kept himself busy drawing everywhere he went. Wavy generous lines, large bulbous shapes, female bodies like vessels, their volumes fitting into each other, always pertain to arrangement of space. The colors are not "fine art colors" but posterish, and the period look, reminiscent of the work of his friend Ozenfant, of Léger, of Picasso, is engaging. To see these drawings and busy doodles is like looking over Corbusier's shoulder.

* * *

Rooms, Galleria Giulia, 148 Via Giulia, Rome, through January.

Paintings, drawings and prints by figurative artists have been brought together to compare ways of regarding an interior. William Bailey experiences it as a setup of household objects monumentally defined by a still, even light. Rosofsky sees it as homely clutter of familiar things in a slightly incongruous context. Barnes, McGarrell and Caroll favor a close atmosphere filled with post-Victorian anguish and dun colors. All the above are Americans who live in Italy most of the time. Of the Italians, Ceccotti paints ordinary city apartments so diligently that the very intensity creates sinister overtones. Residues of peculiar events are left around like so many clues in the interiors of Ferroni, Guccione, Cremonini, Cano and Floroni, but are too obvious to make one wonder what really happened.

* * *

Photographs by Carla Bianco and Marzio Marzot, Tyler School, 15 Lungotevere A. da Brescia, Rome, until Dec. 24.

The original Roseto is a village at the crossroads of ancient cattle tracks in the Abruzzi mountains; the Roseto in Pennsylvania was settled by immigrants from there. Ethnic development and mutation, the persistence or change of old customs, how old peasant strength and wisdom holds up under adverse circumstances in a new and industrialized country is recorded in straight and incisive photographs. Bianco and Marzot, because they refrained from using arty angles and personal interpretation, achieved sober documents of great impact. These black and whites together with recorded oral tradition, taped songs, sayings and proverbs, will appear in an anthropological study, "The Two Rosetos," to be published by Indiana University Press.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

RT CONSEIL CLUB
D THE CHRISTMAS
& NEW YEAR'S
HOLIDAY

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London Stores January Sales Calendar

	1st Day	Finishes
OXFORD STREET:		
Debenhams	28 Dec.	15 Jan.
John Lewis	30 Dec.	13 Jan. (clearance sale)
Selfridges	30 Dec.	About 15 Jan.
REGENT STREET:		
Aquascutum	Ladies: 30 Dec. Men: 12 Jan.	Week to ten days Week to ten days
Austin Reed	29 Dec.	2 to 3 weeks While stocks last
Dickins & Jones	30 Dec.	22 Jan.
Jaeger	28 Dec.	Approx. 2 weeks
Liberty's	28 Dec.	About 3 weeks
Swan & Edgar	29 Dec.	3 to 4 weeks
Lillywhites (Piccadilly Circus)	5 Jan.	2 to 3 weeks
PICCADILLY:		
Burberry's (Haymarket)	5 Jan.	For as long as stocks last
Simpsons	30 Dec	15 Jan
KNIGHTSBRIDGE/ BROMPTON ROAD:		
Harrods	5 Jan.	22 Jan.
Harvey Nichols	5 Jan.	22 Jan.
Peter Jones (Sloane Square)	30 Dec.	Approx. 10 days
Scotch House	5 Jan.	One week till Jan. 1
BOND STREET:		
Fenwicks	5 Jan.	22 Jan.
Wallace Heaton	29 Dec.	Approx. 2 weeks
White House	10 Jan.	19 Jan.

Window of the World for Supply and Demand: German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions 1977

January
12.-16. Int. Fair Home Textiles, Floor Coverings, Household, Textiles, Frankfurt
19.-23. German Furniture Fair, Cologne
22.-30. boot — Int. Boat Show, Düsseldorf
28. 1.-6. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin
29. 1.-8. 2. DEUBAU — Building Exhibition, Essen
31. 1.-4. 2. ISM — Int. Sweets and Biscuit Fair, Cologne

February
5.-11. Int. Toy Fair, Nuremberg
7.-12. ENVITEC — Engineering in Environmental Protection, Düsseldorf
10.-13. DOMOTECHNICA — Int. Fair Household Appliances, Fittings, Components, Cologne
12.-14. Int. Housewares Fair, Cologne
13.-15. Int. Hardware Fair, Cologne
24.-27. ISPO — Int. Sports Equipment Fair, Munich
26. 2.-2. 3. Int. Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach
27. 2.-1. 3. Int. Men's Fashion Week, Cologne
27. 2.-3. 3. Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt

March
4.-8. InternorGa — Int. Fair for the Hotel, Catering, Bakery Trades, Hamburg
5.-13. Int. Tourism-Exchange, Berlin
7.-11. didacta — European Educational Materials Fair, Hanover
10.-18. BAUMA — Int. Construction Machinery Fair, Munich
11.-13. Int. Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne
13.-18. IGEDO — Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf
23.-27. Ish — Int. Fair Sanitation — Heating — Air Conditioning, Frankfurt
26.-28. GDS — Int. Footwear Fair, Düsseldorf
26. 3.-3. 4. IHM — Int. Handicrafts Fair, Munich
28. 3.-2. 4. Int. Dental Fair, Düsseldorf

April
1.-4. IWA — Int. Fair for Hunting, Sporting Arms, Requirements for Hunting, Fishing, Nuremberg
13.-17. Int. Fashion Fair, Munich
20.-24. Int. Fur Fair, Frankfurt
20.-28. Hanover Fair, Hanover
24.-28. IGEDO — Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf

May
7.-15. Iba — Int. Bakery Exhibition, Munich
10.-13. Interstoff — Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt
14.-17. Optica — Int. Fair for Ophthalmic Optics, Düsseldorf
14.-17. INTERZUM — Int. Accessory, Equipment, Materials Fair for Furniture Production, Interior Decoration, Furnishings — Machines for Upholstery Industry, Cologne
18.-24. LIGNA — Int. Fair Machinery and Equipment for the Wood Industries, Hanover

June
3.-16. DRUPA — Int. Fair Printing and Paper, Düsseldorf
5.-12. IFFA — Int. Meat Trades Fair, Frankfurt
7.-10. Interhospital — Int. Hospital Exhibition, Hanover
9.-12. R 77 — Int. Shutter, Blinds Trade Fair, Stuttgart
20.-24. LASER OPTO-ELEKTRONIK, Munich
22.-25. Int. Exhibition for Pig and Poultry Production, Hanover

August
21.-23. Int. Men's Fashion Week, Cologne
26. 8.-4. 9. Int. Radio and TV Exhibition, Berlin
27.-31. Int. Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach
29.-31. Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt

September
9.-15. INTERBRAU — Int. Fair for the Brewing and Beverage Industries, Munich
10.-15. ANUGA — World Food Market, Cologne
11.-14. iGEDO — Int. Fashion Fair with IGEDO DESSOUS, Düsseldorf
20.-29. EMO — Europ. Machine Tool Exhibition, Hanover
21.-28. Int. Welding Fair, Essen
22.-26. Overseas Import Fair, Berlin
24.-26. GDS — Int. Footwear Fair, Düsseldorf
25.-27. SPOGA — Int. Fair Sports Goods, Camping Equipment, Garden Furniture, Cologne
25.-27. Int. Garden Fair, Cologne

October
1.-8. interboot — Int. Boat Show, Friedrichshafen
2.-8. Int. Fashion Fair, Munich
6.-12. INTERKAMA — Int. Fair for Instrumentation and Automation, Düsseldorf
7.-9. Int. Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne
14.-15. Int. Exhibition Sports Facilities, Swimming Pools, Cologne
12.-17. Book Fair, Frankfurt
15.-23. Boat Show with EMTEC Trade Days, Hamburg
17.-21. SYSTEMS — Computer Systems and their Application, Munich
23.-27. IGEDO — Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf

November
22.-25. Interstoff — Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt

Information:
AUMA, Lindenstrasse 8, D-5000 Köln 1

German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Sur... Page 6— Thursday, December 23, 1976

The Cabinet Choices

In choosing Harold Brown as secretary of defense, President-elect Carter offers the nation for the first time a man to head its military establishment who is fully conversant with strategic weapons in all their awesome power and intricate complexity.

As head of the Livermore Laboratory, a major center of weapons research, as the Defense Department's research chief, and then as secretary of the Air Force, Brown gained a sophisticated knowledge of missiles, planes, and nuclear bombs. He is highly qualified to preside over the Pentagon in a period of rapid technological change.

In recent years, Brown has served on the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union and is fully informed about the tangled problems that have delayed a SALT-2 agreement. He should be able to work effectively with Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance in reaching Carter's primary foreign policy objective—control of the weapons of mass destruction.

Having served as secretary of the Air Force from 1965 to 1969, Brown was directly involved in high policy decisions concerning the Vietnam war. At his news conference on Tuesday he rightly spoke of that "catastrophic" period with its egregious mistakes of judgment. It would serve no useful purpose to try to determine whether Brown was a "hawk" then and is a "dove" now. Carter has made it abundantly clear that the United States ought not to go plunging militarily into underdeveloped countries and that military action should be reserved for those rare occasions when the vital interests of the United States are directly threatened.

* * *

Ray Marshall of the University of Texas is Carter's surprise choice as secretary of labor. Although he lacks the long experience in labor-management bargaining of former Secretary John Dunlop, he otherwise brings an impressive background to his new post. He is one of the nation's foremost experts in manpower problems including apprenticeships, upgrading of unskilled labor, and the special needs of black and Mexican-American workers. Dealing with these problems is central to the Labor Department's task.

Although part of today's unemployment is due to slow economic growth, it would be wrong to ignore the particularly serious difficulties that women, young blacks, and rural workers encounter in the labor market. Since Mr. Marshall, Juanita Kreps, who is to be secretary of commerce, and Charles Schultze, who is to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, are well versed in manpower problems, Carter has assembled a strong team to deal with unemployment.

* * *

Patricia Roberts Harris, an articulate and accomplished attorney, is easily one of the nation's best-known women. She was on virtually every list of possible Cabinet appointees in a Carter administration. She is relatively inexperienced in the housing field, but on her record, she is likely to give the Department of Housing and Urban Development the intelligent and spirited leadership that it requires.

Long active in the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, she is sensitive to the housing needs of the urban minorities. She is also an astute negotiator, having gained diplomatic experience not only as ambassador to Luxembourg but also in the more arduous job of Credentials Committee chairman at the Democratic National Convention in 1972. The Housing Department is a daunting assignment because the nation has yet to solve the problem of how to provide rental housing for low-income families. Mrs. Harris will need all of her vigor and resilience in her new assignment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mayor Daley

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago was the last and perhaps the ablest of a vanishing breed of big-city bosses. New York has not seen a leader in city politics with his unrivaled power since Charles Murphy of Tammany Hall died more than half a century ago. Other big-city mayors or party bosses in the old style—James M. Curley of Boston, Frank Hague of Jersey City, Tom Pendergast of Kansas City—met defeat or disgrace at the end of their careers.

But when Daley died on Monday at age 74, he was serving his sixth consecutive term, having been overwhelmingly re-elected last year; and his control over the nation's second-largest city was undiminished.

He liked to boast that Chicago is "a city that works" and, if one wasn't poor or black, in a limited sense he was right. By deft cooperation with the city's business community, he smoothed the way for a construction boom that remade Chicago's skyline in the last two decades. He held welfare rolls down while keeping essential services functioning at minimal cost. But Chicago has not escaped the problem of accelerating "white flight" to the suburbs, endemic police corruption and excesses, as well as the same fiscal pressures that plague other cities.

Although a big and small "D" Democrat in principle, Daley was an autocrat in practice. He tolerated no criticism or insubordination in his own political organization. The harsher face of this authoritarianism was evident to the nation on television during the police riot against young dissenters that marred the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Like many other autocrats before him, Daley refused to limit his power by designating a successor. Now the struggle begins for the power that once was his.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Landslide in Jamaica

Jamaica's fourth general election since independence offered the voters a clear-cut choice and they delivered a clean-cut verdict: a landslide for Prime Minister Michael Manley's People's National party. It was unfortunate that the election was held under a state of emergency and with some government opponents in detention; but the dimensions of the PNP victory left no doubt that most Jamaicans want Manley to continue to lead the country toward his own brand of democratic socialism.

It is obvious that a large majority of Manley's own people believe his assertion that Communism "is just not part of the stream of our history," and rejected the opposition's allegation that his developing ties with Cuba threatened to move the country toward Communism. Manley who had accused the CIA of conducting a "destabilization" campaign against his government, now says he will seek improved relations with the United States—an effort that ought to elicit a positive response from the Carter administration.

A stable Jamaica, making steady progress in its social and economic problems, would be an influence for stability in a restless Caribbean. It is clearly in the best interests of the United States to assist in this process; and over the long run Jamaica's links to Cuba might prove to be an asset for peace in the region, rather than a liability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

OPEC's Decision: Sense of Relief

A first reaction to last week's price decisions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a sense of relief that the larger increases mooted in advance have not materialized. The world at large is fortunate that the particular circumstances of Saudi Arabia and its allies in the United Arab Emirates have permitted them to take a broad, medium-term view of the world economy . . . There is no doubt the policy adopted by Saudi Arabia is the one best attuned to the present state of the world economy . . . It is too early yet to know what significance to attach to Sheikh Yamani's remarks that Saudi Arabia will now expect the West, and particularly the United States, to show "appreciation" through their policies in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the North-South dialogue. Certainly many people would feel that the OPEC countries would not be being unreasonable in looking for some further movement from the developed nations to break the impasse in the North-South dialogue . . .

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1901

WASHINGTON—The agitation and interest regarding the Panama Canal has attracted much attention in Washington. But the opinion is general here that if ever there was a chance of the U.S. government purchasing the Panama Canal that time has now passed. The sentiment of Congress and the country is unquestionably united in favor of the Nicaragua route.

Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1926

WASHINGTON—Three thousand additional enlisted men are needed in the U.S. Navy for 1928 to man new carriers and the modernized battleships, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation states in his annual report filed with the Secretary of the Navy. "The commissioning of the Saratoga and the Lexington plus the extra planes will necessitate a personnel increase," the report said.



'You Lucky Fellow—I Trust You'll Show Proper Appreciation.'

U.S. Diplomacy: A Grand Design?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Suddenly, everybody is talking about prospects of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement. Only a year ago the very possibility of it was laughed out of court. Now the argument is no longer about whether a rapprochement might occur, but how to prevent it. The question which few people ask, however, is why the West should try to prevent it.

Wouldn't the whole world stand to gain from a lessening of tensions between China and the Soviet Union? The Washington-Moscow-Peking triangle, which became part of the Nixon-Kissinger "grand design," was built on the unrelenting hostility of China and the Soviet Union. As the Carter team begins to draw up its own grand design, should it not seek to develop a new concept—a détente triangle?

It is not something that would come naturally to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, who has often stressed the benefits derived by the United States from continuing Sino-Soviet hostility. When hostility between the Soviet Union and China was one of the main facts of international life, Henry Kissinger could easily maintain, as he often did, that it was not for the United States to interfere—which was a diplomatic way of saying, let them stew in their own juice. This was one of the few aspects of Kissinger's policy which met with Brzezinski's approval.

Push Peking

Those who advocate a policy of strict nonintervention in the Sino-Soviet dispute maintain that Peking will consult its own best interests and will act accordingly. In their view, any attempts by the United States to interfere in order to keep the dispute alive would be counterproductive. It might push Peking further into Soviet arms instead of keeping it out of them.

The contrary view, that the United States should work against a rapprochement, is ably presented in a paper by Prof. Donald Zagoria distributed recently by Columbia University's Research Institute on International Change—of which Zbigniew Brzezinski happens to be the head. Zagoria's views obviously do not commit Brzezinski in any way, but the two men have been associated at Columbia for a number of years. Whether this means anything only the future will show.

Zagoria lists the benefits derived by the United States from the Sino-Soviet dispute. Militarily, he says, half of the Soviet armed forces are tied down on the Chinese border, which gives Moscow a strong incentive to avoid a crisis in the West. Ideologically, Peking is challenging Moscow in the Third World and in the international Communist movement. Politically, Moscow must contend with the virulent, worldwide campaign against Soviet influence. Diplomatically, the dispute has given Washington diplomatic leverage against Moscow—something that Brzezinski himself has also stressed on a number of occasions.

Issue of Taiwan

Zagoria's recommendation is that, to preserve these advantages, Washington should "tilt" toward Peking by accelerating the process of normalization with China. He believes that a formula could be found which would preserve the independence of Taiwan without compromising Peking's claim to sovereignty over the island. He says that while U.S. arms should not be sold "directly" to China, Washington should facilitate such sales by allies.

Zagoria's argument deserves serious attention, so far as it goes, but in my view it does not go far enough. If the Carter plan for restructuring the world order implicit in his campaign speeches is more than pre-election rhetoric—and I believe it is—then it cannot be accomplished without bringing both the Soviet Union and China into it. But he will not be able to bring them into it if they remain at odds. An important part of the Carter grand design, which was so signally lacking from the Nixon plan, is the recognition of the needs of the less developed countries, and of their role in a new world order. This requires a new framework of international relations which cannot be devised by the United States alone.

Both the Soviet Union and China would have to be brought into it if the structure were to have any stability. Attempts at strategic arms limitation between the United States and the Soviet Union will be increasingly bedevilled by China's growing nuclear arsenal, unless Peking is brought into the SALT negotiations. There are many other areas in which a Sino-Soviet reconciliation could promote international cooperation and stability rather than detract from it.

On the other hand, however, too rapid a development of Sino-Soviet détente would certainly deprive Washington of some of the most important diplomatic cards which Kissinger has used so ably in the past. For the first year or two the new administration will need all the cards it can get for the "tough" negotiations which Carter has promised to conduct with the Kremlin. What this analysis suggests, therefore, is that in the short run the Carter administration may wish to use the many means available to it to slow down and to limit the extent of the Sino-Soviet rapprochement which is now in the making.

But it should be clear in its own mind, and it should make it clear to others, that this is simply a holding operation, and that its ultimate aim is a détente triangle from which both the Soviet Union and China could benefit—to say nothing of the United States and the rest of the world.

Letters

Artistic 'Atrocities'

Warren Brown's article (IHT, Dec. 15), "The American Heritage of Artistic 'Atrocities'", can certainly be ill-taken. And Marvin S. Sadik of our National Portrait Gallery comes across as a true blue bureaucrat. Nikita Khrushchev also had great misgivings over the "quality" of contemporary art, but then not to worry because Nikita had ultimately more power than Brown or Sadik will ever even dream of having.

The tradition of preserving the faces of our leaders as contemporary artists see them is truly ancient. The busts of Roman emperors and Greek leaders are profuse and fill our museums.

The thing is, we accept the principle that those we chose as leaders should be preserved for posterity to see. It is proper this should be done at public expense in one way or another. In all ages these commissions have gone to support the artist.

A man might paint for 10 years before someone pays him or commissions him. Hopefully he will paint or sculpt for another 30 years. The artist sees a person at his time in his place and represents him for posterity through his art. This is a true record of the times. Certainly no two artists will have the same idea in detail, for if they did we would question if they were artists.

America has never really subsidized the arts properly. Prominent men get grants and how many promising men are ground under heel?

My objection to Brown's article mainly stems from his reiteration of fee structure and fund source. To a working artist, one of these commissions is like a grant, it gives him more freedom to create. Artists are subsidized by these public and traditional commissions. They should have to answer to only their own conscience and their own art. Brown and Sadik don't say, but they do imply that we should have a computer selecting official portraitists.

Let all of our gods work hard from here on in to protect us from Big Brother.

RICHARD CRAIG.

Amsterdam.

New Attorney General

Carter's First Sl...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The interesting thing about President-elect Carter's selection of Griffin Bell to be attorney general of the United States is that Carter must have known he would have been accused of picking an old neighbor and political buddy for one of the most sensitive assignments in the government, but then went ahead and did it anyway.

Maybe the governor is right in proclaiming that Griffin Bell will be a "great attorney general." Other controversial appointments have been spectacularly successful. Franklin Roosevelt nominated Hugo Black to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, despite his former membership in the Klu Klux Klan, and he turned out to be one of the most distinguished justices of this century.

In fact, few things are more misleading about the future than the records and the writings of the nominees in the past. Felix Frankfurter came to Washington as one of the most liberal philosophers of the New Deal, but ended his career on the Supreme Court as a model of strict constitutional conservatives. And even President Nixon's appointees to the court voted against him in the end.

Harding's Woes

Harding was destroyed in the 1920s by the corruption in his Justice Department. Truman had trouble by putting his own friends in charge of Justice. Eisenhower promoted his political manager, Herbert Brownell to be attorney general, and Nixon appointed his law partner John Mitchell, who put politics and personalities ahead of principle and is still under indictment for crimes never before charged against an attorney general of the United States.

Against this background, it is odd that President-elect Carter decided to nominate his personal friend, Griffin Bell, as attorney general. Mr. Carter was warned against this by almost every member of his staff, but he rejected their advice and chose Bell anyway.

Carter's own staff is worried by his decision to nominate Judge Bell as attorney general. They are not only privately but publicly critical, and feel that he is losing the theme that won him the nomination and election in the first place.

For the first time since his election, Carter is in trouble with his own people. It has been coming on during the nomin... Cabinet, but has reall... issue with the Bell n...

Some of his own ... saying, privately, th... nomination is not onl... is actually a "disgrace ... ter is beginning to ge... with the labor union ... leaders who helped a... have been decisive, in ... victory.

Carter has all kinds ... in this transition pe... under pressure from ... and blacks who chi... responsible for his ele... trying to reconcile the ... ter that want bigg... budgets and the peopl... more money for the ... of the United States ... developing nations.

No day goes past bu... whelmed by people wh... to commit the new adm... to more missiles or mo... the hungry poor of the ... his response to this ... that he will always ... objective and fair.

The nomination of ... neighbor and political ... however, has only add... problem. For even his ... porters are asking wh... have made such a per... sion, against the advic... closest friends.

Watchers

In the transition era ... the old and the new a... Gone, this capital, w... indication of the ch... dencies of the new admi... It has watched the ... Cyrus Vance as sec... state, and wondered ... delay in the choice of ... of defense, but above ... been waiting for Cart... tion of attorney genera... all honesty it is disapp... his choice of an old nei... friend.

The special thing ... made this town hope... Carter is that maybe ... new philosophy, maybe ... new integrity to bring to ... politics. That was his ... peal, and it is still a v... around here. But his ... ment to the Justice De... startled even his most e... the supporters in Wa... Griffin Bell somehow s... be part of the old buds... Carter had opposed du... campaign, and sometime... ed to defy the principles ... supported all during the ... campaign.

Castro Ups the Ante

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Cuba's Moscow-financed Africa corps, far from shrinking as Fidel Castro promised last May, has grown to almost 20,000, with alarming indications that hundreds of black Cubans are now "settling in" with Angolan wives for what begins to look like permanent residence.

The exact count of Castro's mercenaries is never given in the controlled Cuban press. Nor can troop traffic between Cuba and southern Africa be measured accurately. But intelligence reports from both Cuba and Angola are now showing a rising, permanent Cuban presence. The Communist-backed Angolan government of Agostinho Neto has been totally unable to consolidate its hold over the central and southern part of that vast country, requiring Cuban troops.

That raises this disturbing probability: an "Africanized" Cuban military force, highly trained in the use of sophisticated Soviet military equipment, residing in Angola as a friendly force available wherever a new need might arise. Such a need might come tomorrow in South-west Africa now trying to achieve complete independence from South Africa as the new nation of Namibia; or it might come the day after tomorrow in white-dominated Rhodesia, where Soviet weapons funnelled to black guerrillas through Marxist Mozambique are being used to gain black majority rule.

Ignored Challenge

Indeed, Castro's potential for troublemaking in his announced purpose of using Cuban military power to advance "the world revolution" seems today almost limitless in southern Africa. Accordingly, President-elect Carter must deal with the Cuban challenge in Africa which has been ignored by the Democratic Congress.

Angola was Castro's first major African venture in trying to carry out his pledge to advance the world revolution (spelled out in the oath of allegiance for Cuban army officers). Castro's flexibility displayed in Angola shows that, unless the West is willing to confront him directly, his threat to dominate emerging countries of black Africa may prove to be the transcendent political event in the post-colonial period.

For example, reports from qualified sources in Cuba now indicate that Castro is freer of Soviet influence in his African intrusion than originally thought. "The Russians tried to get him to pull back months ago, but all he did was make a promise and then break it," one Western expert told us.

That promise was Castro's letter to then Swedish Premier Olof Palme, timed to coincide with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Stockholm. The letter pledges Castro to end his occupation of Angola.

Instead, first hand reports indicate that the Cuban Africa corps is at its highest point today—just under 20,000 men. There are two plausible explanations:

First, Castro is deliberately using southern Africa to thin out his own black population (Cuba is about 11 per cent black, 53 per cent mulatto, the rest white).

Second, the success of ... guerrilla operations, ... overall direction of Jona... ba, the non-Communist ... rules out withdrawal of ... forces. Savimbi has ... 10,000 guerrilla troops in ... and control an area rou... size of Pennsylvania.

Power Equatio...

Experts here lean tow... second of these two explo... But they worry more ab... first, because of its hor... implications for the futu... "settling in" of the black ... including marriages to ... women, points to a new ... equation in southern Af...

A more or less permane... ban Africa corps availa... duty wherever the occa... quired, with established ... Angola, could tip the bal... power toward the anti-W... pro-Communist side in one ... world's major regions of ... competition.

Congress flatly refused ... this fact a year ago when ... ident Ford pleaded for ... response. Now, Castro's int... are far clearer than the... then. It will be up to Jimm... ter and a new Congress w... Castro continues to enjo... limited initiatives in the v... of the continent which c... the strategic tanker rout... the West's supply of oil.

The International H... Tribune welcomes letters ... readers. Short letters ha... better chance of being ... lished. All letters are su... to condensation or abbre... sons. Anonymous letters ... not be considered for pu... tion. Writers may request ... their letters be signed ... with initials but prefer ... will be given to those ... signed and bearing the ... er's complete address.

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Japan Rejects EEC 'lan on Shipbuilding

YO, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).— is not convinced of the priateness" of sharing ship- orders on a fifty-fifty sis next year, as pro- the Common Market this month, EEC represen- ef Loeff said today af- days of talks on ship- problems.

ese sides did, however, to hold monthly informa- changes concerning ship- orders, industry back- cancellations and market es and will hold further ations at some inspecifi- s. Mr. Loeff, the acting general of EEC industrial hnological affairs, told re-

EEC side, however, "ex- concern" whether such in- on exchange would actual- with the "gravity of the ." Mr. Loeff said.

n does not dispute the fact shipbuilding industry took 35 per cent of all ship orders in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development area in the first three quarters of 1976, an official of the Japanese Transport Ministry said.

But Japan explained to the EEC that this figure must be viewed along with the mounting cancellations and changes in the size of ship orders that currently plague the Japanese industry, the official said.

Politics Cited

The EEC representatives said the Common Market thought the Japanese responses at the meeting could "be helpful" and "positive" and that they recognized the "internal Japanese political situation makes immediate measures difficult."

"We didn't have any guarantee at all" on the main questions and major problems facing the shipbuilding industry, Mr. Loeff added.

Mr. Loeff emphasized the EEC "can't accept our shipbuilding industry slipping away." He said the EEC Commission had already been asked by individual states to study the possibility of "autonomous measures" to deal with Japanese competition.

Proposed Split

The EEC proposed at the Dec. 5-6 OECD meeting in Paris to split shipbuilding orders equally between Japanese makers on one side and the Association of Western European Shipbuilders—which includes makers in the EEC states plus Sweden, Norway, Finland, Spain and Portugal—on the other.

Apparently, the two sides are no closer to such an understanding.

The EEC will continue to push its proposal for the fifty-fifty split as a "temporary measure" to overcome the massive problems that overcapacity in the world shipbuilding industry has caused European makers, Mr. Loeff said.

It is estimated that world shipbuilding demand, which peaked about three years ago at 36 million gross tons a year, will run at about 12 million tons a year for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Loeff said Europe is worried that the Japanese, while holding the line on overall gross registered tonnage, would cut sharply into production of specialized and sophisticated ships now that tanker production is projected to almost disappear by 1980.

In terms of compensated gross tonnage, or production adjusted for intensity of manhours required, the Japanese have held only about 36 to 45 per cent of the market since 1970, while winning about 50 per cent of total orders tonnage in recent years, the EEC representative said.

An EEC official said the next round of OECD talks scheduled for mid-January may be postponed. The EEC probably will make a report on its talks with Japan to the OECD, he said.



Associated Press.

GIANT TANKER—Freighters in Hamburg harbor dwarfed by giant hull of Liberia-registered liquid gas tanker "Hilli." Vessel is undergoing repairs in dry dock.

Sold to East Bloc Allies

Russians Seen Raising Price of Oil 33%

BONN, Dec. 22 (AP).—The price of Soviet oil is expected to jump by as much as 33 per cent for Russia's customers in Eastern Europe next year, Western analysts report.

Such a rise would place the nominal price of Soviet crude oil at about $8.10 a barrel—170 per cent above the 1974 cost. That is still well below the $12.70 being imposed on the rest of the world by 11 of 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as of Jan. 1, 1977.

By the end of the decade, however, Soviet prices inside the East bloc are likely to be brought up to the world market level, the analysts say.

A new Soviet increase, unlike the sudden 130-per-cent rise announced in 1975, will not surprise the Kremlin's allies, since it is prescribed under a Comecon formula worked out in Bucharest last year. Comecon is the East bloc equivalent of the European Common Market.

Under the formula, prices are supposed to be calculated on a movable five-year average of world prices. The 1977 price would be calculated on the 1972-76 average, delaying for one year the impact on the bloc of the recent two-tier OPEC increases decided in Qatar.

The split in the OPEC cartel, with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates opting for only a 5-per-cent rise, makes projections on 1978 Soviet oil prices difficult, analysts say. But a pre-Qatar projection, based on an assumed 15-per-cent OPEC price increase, indicated Comecon importers of Soviet oil will be paying about 29 per cent more, or approximately $10.42 a barrel, in 1978.

To their basic price, the Russians add a transportation charge, equal to about half the cost of transporting oil from Kuwait to the border of the importing Eastern European country.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Poland import the bulk of their oil from the Soviet Union.

However, the Russians are now pushing to expand their petroleum exports to the West to offset a trade deficit that amounted to $3.6 billion last year. As a consequence, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have been making deals with Middle East producers to insure that their full needs are covered.

3 Guilty of Fraud In Share Scheme That Bilked Stars

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 23 (AP).—Robert Trippet, president of Home-Stake Production Co., was convicted yesterday on charges of a securities fraud in which stage and screen stars and businessmen were swindled.

Mr. Trippet and other officers of the now-defunct company pleaded no contest to charges of conspiracy and mail fraud.

At the time of their indictment last December it was charged that the accused set up an elaborate scheme based on paying investors dividends disguised to appear as deriving from oil profits.

In reality, the indictment said, it was a Ponzi scheme, in which initial investors were paid with money obtained from later investors.

The scheme is named after Charles Ponzi, who in 1919-20 promised investors $1.40 within three months for every $1 invested. Ponzi took in $10 million before being arrested.

In the Home-Stake case, the indictment said, the plan was to draw new investors who had heard from the original group of investors that they were receiving big returns on the money.

Named among the investors were comedian Jack Benny, who invested $300,000; singer Liza Minnelli, $231,000; singer Andy Williams, $538,000; Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, $211,000; and George Goodman, who writes investment advice under the name of Adam Smith, $110,000.

Home-Stake's losses ran to about $40 million.

Mr. Trippet was sentenced to three years' probation and a fine of $19,000.

U.S. District Court Judge Allen Barrow also ordered him to pay $100,000 within 90 days as a fund for people who could prove they were made destitute by investing in Home-Stake.

Frank Sims, senior vice-president of the firm, received one-year's probation and was ordered to pay $5,000 to the trustee fund.

Harry Fitzgerald, former executive vice-president, was placed on a one-year unsupervised probation. He was not fined after the judge noted he was $43,399 in debt.

West Germany's Trade Surplus Shrinks in Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—West Germany posted an international trade surplus of 3.003 billion marks in November, against surpluses of 3.585 billion marks in October and 3.154 billion marks a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Exports in November totaled 22.195 billion marks, against 22.866 billion in October and 19.080 billion a year earlier. November imports were 19.192 billion marks, against 19.281 billion a month earlier and 15.926 billion a year earlier.

The current account—comprising merchandise trade, services and transfer payments—showed a preliminary surplus of 1.7 billion marks in November, against surpluses of 1.4 billion marks both a month earlier and a year earlier.

For the first 11 months of 1976, Germany had a trade surplus of 31.26 billion marks, down from the year-earlier 34.045 billion. Exports in the period totaled 231.899 billion marks, up from 201.011 billion a year earlier. Imports were 200.639 billion, up from 166.965 billion.

The current account in the first 11 months showed a surplus of 7.5 billion marks, little changed from 7.4 billion a year earlier.

French Auto Output

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—French output of private cars and light vans jumped by 22.4 per cent in November to 268,299 units from a year earlier, but was still 1.4 per cent below that of the same month in 1973, according to latest figures released by the Auto Producers' Association. Over the first 11 months of this year, output stood at 2,679,208 units—17 per cent more than over the same period last year and 1.2 per cent above that of 1973.

Stocks Gain in Higher N.Y. Volume

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (IHT).—Feeding partly on carryover demand from yesterday, New York Stock Exchange prices moved ahead smartly today in heavy trading.

Analysts said many traders were encouraged by the rebound in glamours and blue chips late in the previous session, and by the fact that more banks have joined the move to a lower prime interest rate.

Although pared somewhat by profit-taking, the Dow Jones industrial index posted a 6.15-point advance, closing at 984.54. The index had risen as much as 10 points during the day, and at 3 o'clock was up 7.56.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 980 to about 500.

Volume totaled 36.97 million shares compared with 24.4 million yesterday.

Missouri Portland Cement rose 3 7/8 to 26 5/8. It said yesterday it agreed in principle on a merger into H. K. Porter Co.

Bell Telephone of Canada rose 1 1/4 to 46 1/2, while American Telephone picked up 3/8 to 63 7/8.

Coca-Cola, continuing a recent firm trend, climbed 2 1/2 to 77 1/4.

Also higher were Ford Motor ahead 1 1/8 to 60 1/8, Standard Oil of Ohio 2 1/2 to 78 1/2, Pepsico 1 3/4 to 77 1/4, and Du Pont 7/8 to 138 7/8.

Heavily traded A.B. Dick was unchanged at 7 3/4 on 346,200 shares, most of which involved a block of 328,400 shares.

Xerox fell 1 3/4 to 55 1/4 following a company forecast of a small rise in fourth quarter operating earnings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.94 to 105.26.

Profit-taking in the closing minutes of a dull session trimmed gains in farm commodity futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Soybean futures closed on a mixed tone after an early gain of nearly 7 cents, soybean oil futures gained about one-third cent a pound, but meal prices were irregular. Corn and oats prices were up about 2 cents a bushel, while wheat gained 1.

U.S. Accounts Show Deficit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—A key yardstick of the U.S. international payments position registered its biggest deficit in two years in the third quarter, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said the U.S. current account showed a deficit of $1.06 billion for the three-month period ending in September, compared with a surplus of $816 million in the previous quarter.

It was the biggest deficit since the $1.48-billion shortfall in the third quarter of 1974.

The current account measures all international transactions involving the United States, except for long-term capital flows, and indicates the nation's position in relation to its trading partners.

The Commerce Department said the major factor in the third-quarter deficit was a $1.69-billion increase in the deficit in the trade in goods. The deficit totaled $3.03 billion for the quarter.

Counting services as well as goods involved in trade, the U.S. accounts were in surplus by $869 million, but that still was down from a $1.74-billion surplus in the previous quarter.

The Commerce Department said other factors in the third-quarter performance were an increase in U.S. government grants overseas and an $8.9-billion increase in U.S. assets abroad, even though that capital outflow was $1 billion less than in the previous quarter.

That outflow was accompanied by what the Commerce Department called a sharp increase in purchases of foreign securities by Americans. The outflow on that item amounted to $2.8 billion, up by $1.4 billion from the previous quarter.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

General Mills		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	828.2	763.0
Profits	39.7	34.3
Per Share	0.80	0.70
Six Months		
Revenue	1,548.3	1,388.1
Profits	71.9	58.9
Per Share	1.45	1.20
Food Fair		
16 Weeks	1976	1975
Revenue	735.0	756.6
Profits	2.0	1.7
Per Share	0.28	0.22
Southern Co.		
12 Months	1976	1975
Revenue	2,170.0	1,980.0
Profits	189.1	238.4
Per Share	1.59	2.29

North Sea Field Said to Be a Major Discovery

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Mesa Petroleum of Texas announced yesterday it has struck a new North Sea oil field off northeast Scotland that industry sources say could be a major discovery. Reports indicated the field could have recoverable reserves of up to 500 million barrels.

Mesa said the second of two wells drilled in 135 feet of water is producing 6,197 barrels a day —above average for exploratory North Sea strikes.

The major significance of the new discovery is that it is closer to shore than most big fields in the British sector and in shallower water than other producing areas. The average North Sea well is in 400 feet of water.

These factors, the sources said, could make the new field a commercial proposition on the basis of smaller reserves than deep-water fields, since production costs will be lower.

Chase Cuts Loan Rate By a Quarter Point

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Bank today cut its prime lending rate to 6 per cent from 6 1/4 per cent.

The cut follows Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., which moved to 6 per cent on Dec. 10 and has been followed until now by only one other major bank, First National Bank of Chicago.

Banking sources said that banks are under increasing pressure to cut their prime rates after a fall in short-term interest rates and Friday's Federal Reserve Board decision to cut bank reserve requirements.

Oil Nations May Reduce Funds Abroad

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Some oil-exporting countries with large development programs may have to withdraw part of their short-term deposits and investments overseas following the two-tier pricing decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, bankers here said today.

The increase in disposable revenues stemming from higher oil prices may be confined to a few large producers, such as Saudi Arabia, if OPEC's pricing dispute is not resolved quickly, the bankers say.

If this is correct, withdrawals of deposits held in Western banks by some oil exporters and for outright borrowing in international capital markets for payments purposes could accelerate next year, the bankers said.

Spanish Cost of Living

MADRID, Dec. 22 (AP).—Spain's cost of living index went up by 1.87 per cent in November for an 18.54-per-cent increase since January this year, government figures showed.

ıian Company 's Italy Firm

6, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—An company has taken over lian subsidiary of a West electrical goods firm, a Ministry statement said

ministry said the Iranian ltaco Co. Ltd., would take ie management of the hdico Italiana SpA, in y.

parent company, Robert GmbH, said Philco had million marks since its ion in 1972.

Iranian purchase is the investment by an oil ig country in Italy this following a $415-million ween Libya and the Fiat ompany.

gy Cleared r IMF's an to U.K.

ns, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).— ational monetary experts d work today on a $3.9- loan for Britain, but a n to the country's "sterling es" problem is still under sion.

British credit is scheduled formally approved by ive directors of the International Monetary Fund on

nwhile, it is expected that ning negotiations will enable board of governors of nk for International Set- ts to agree on a formula moving pressure exerted on pound by foreign-owned g at their next meeting in on Jan. 10.

k on the IMF credit was ded when deputy finance ters of the Group of Ten, ising the most industrialized embers of the fund, agreed plenish the IMF's kitty with ncies equivalent in value to illion special drawing rights DR is worth about $1.16).

up of Ten members will e 2.56 billion SDRS of the with the remaining 300 mil- ding in the form of a loan from Switzerland, is not an IMF member.

rawn Over Two Years

British standby credit will 1.36 billion SDRs, 500 mil- which will be provided xisting IMF resources. The can be drawn upon over xt two years, and a tranche g 1 billion SDRs will be le next month as soon as approval is granted. The der will be made available rterly installments.

ualify for the loan, Britain to cut government spend- attempt to continue volun- ge and price controls and e strictly control the ex- of the country's money

tary experts who met in sterday under the aus- of the Organization for ic Cooperation and Devel- said those steps, com- vith rising North Sea oil will enable Britain to gin accumulating enough currency to repay the d other foreign creditors ahead.

in's balance of payments, ly in deficit, is expected w a surplus as early as

No AKZO Interim Payout

ARNHEM, the Netherlands, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—The supervisory council and board of management of AKZO NV has decided not to propose an interim dividend for the financial year 1976, the company announced.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 22

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36¾	31⅝	ACF Ind 1.80	8	26	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
4½	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅜	17⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	11	663	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅜	APLCorp 1	5	56	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
60⅝	44⅝	ARASv 1.20	12	71	46	45¼	46	+ ⅜
23	12⅜	ASALtd .80		114	21	20⅝	20¾	
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	6	36	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
55⅛	37¾	AbbtLab 1	16	236	49⅛	48	48⅞	+ 1
10¼	8⅛	AcmeCv .50	14	28	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	AdmDg .04	5	10	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		128	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ½
5⅛	3¼	AdmsMillis	7	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
13½	7¼	Addrssg .10e	18	615	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	9	423	34⅜	34	34	— ⅜
11½	4⅝	Aguirre Co	13	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ¼
17	9⅞	Ahmans .22	6	171	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Aileen Inc	65	71	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
39⅜	29⅝	AirProd .20	14	276	32⅜	32	32⅞	+ ⅞
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .60	12	71	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	17¼	Aircoinc 1.15	7	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Akzona 1.20	11	45	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	8	11	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
113⅞	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z20	112	112	112	
7½	1⅛	Alaskin .60e	5	17	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
21¾	14	Albanyln .72	8	57	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅛
8⅝	5¾	AlberloC .36	15	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	10	59	22	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	51	566	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
18⅝	14⅛	AlcoStd .80a	6	57	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
28	18¾	AlconLb .28	15	88	20⅞	19⅞	20	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Alexdrs .36e	7	214	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝
13¼	7½	AllegCp .75e	16	110	13¾	13⅛	13¾	
43¼	26½	AlbgLud 1.92	7	26	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	3
25¼	25⅛	AllgL2d wi		27	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ¼
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		4	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	AllgPw 1.68		433	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
20	9⅝	AllenGrp .60	6	50	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
44⅞	33⅜	AlldCh 1.80	9	192	39⅝	39	39¼	⅛
13⅜	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	14	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9¼	AlldProd .60		11	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
59½	40¾	AlldStr 1.80	6	145	46¾	45⅞	46	— ⅜
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		161	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
30	11⅞	AllisChal .90	6	210	25	24⅜	24¾	— ⅛
9¼	6¼	AllrtAut .60	9	16	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	6½	AlphaPrt .25e	6	33	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	17	466	56⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	6	31	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	380	57⅛	56⅝	57	+ ⅜
146	115	Amax pf5.25		12	138¼	137⅛	138¼	+ 1½
58⅞	52½	Amax pfB 3		6	57⅛	57½	57½	
23¼	11¾	AMBAC 1	8	36	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	16½	Amerce 1.20	7	20	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
37½	29½	Amrc pf 2.60		13	34	33¼	33¼	— ¼
29⅜	16⅝	AHess .60	8	639	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ 1¼
59⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		102	67	66¼	67	+ 1
21¼	13¼	AAirFilt .56	9	38	18¼	17	18	+ ⅜
16⅞	8⅝	Am Airlin	7	506	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
10½	4⅞	Amcord .38	8	36	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	5	11	14⅜	13⅞	14	+ ¼
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	9	139	43⅜	42¾	43	+ ⅜
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70		15	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
40¼	19⅞	AmBdcst 1	16	756	39½	38⅝	39⅜	+ 1
12¼	8¾	AmBldM .50	7	36	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
39¼	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	8	227	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	21	ACan pf 1.75		3	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ¼
3	1½	AmCen Mtg		43	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	AmCred .26e	5	60	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
28⅞	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	379	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
11	7¾	AmDistill	12	12	10⅜	10½	10½	
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	53	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
7¾	4½	AmDualVt		47	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
14¼	12½	ADul pf .84a		13	14⅛	14⅛	14	+ ⅛
25	20⅝	AmElPw 2.06	10	684	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	8½	AFamily .32	6	275	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z200	11	11	11	⅜
6⅞	2¼	AmFinSys		21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		19	25	24⅞	25	
18	15	AGenCv 1.32		19	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
20⅜	12⅛	AmGnIns .68	8	540	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
29½	21¼	AmGln pf1.80		42	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
19¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	82	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	23½	AmHome 1	18	1092	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
37¾	25⅛	AmHosp .40	18	383	29	28½	28¾	+ ¼
5⅝	2½	Am Invest.20	32	173	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ¼
13½	5⅞	A Medicl .24	9	45	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	5½	A Medicp .10	6	63	9	8⅝	8⅞	
7¾	3⅝	Am Motors	6	435	4¼	3⅞	4	8 1
44⅝	32¾	ANatR 2.64	8	200	44⅛	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	7	56	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
17	8⅛	AShip .37c	7	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
30⅛	15¾	AmStnd 1.30	7	233	29⅜	29	29½	+ ½
4	54½	A Std pf 4.75		3	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ½
8¼	6	AmSteril .30	12	82	6⅜	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
36	25½	AmStrs 1.80	5	24	31	30½	31	+ ½
64¾	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1610	64	63	63⅞	+ ½
63⅞	55	AmT&Tpf 4		52	67⅞	67⅜	67¾	+ ¼
50⅛	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		228	50⅝	50⅛	50	+ ⅛
57⅞	45	ATT pfB3.74		236	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	
16⅝	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	5	11½	11½	11½	
18¼	15½	AW4.1pf 1.43		z120	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
14½	12⅛	AW prf 1.25		z450	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	10½	AW Spf 1.25		z100	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅝	Ameron 1	7	4	17	17	17	
12	5½	AmesD .10e	5	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
27⅜	10⅞	Ametek 1.40	13	97	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	13	Amfacinc 1	8	75	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
35⅝	25	AMPInc .47	25	629	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
13⅛	8⅛	Ampco .60	9	23	13	13	13	
9⅝	4⅝	Ampex Corp	12	423	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Amrep Corp		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22½	19	Amstar 1.35	5	109	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
55½	34	Amsted 2	9	104	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	+ ⅛
8	4½	Amiel .36	8	55	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	17	Anacond .62	120	177	29¼	23	28⅞	
32¼	22⅝	AnchrH 1.40	6	75	30	29⅜	29⅞	— ½
53⅛	37¼	AndCty 2	8	1	47	47	47	
		AndClay wi		4	23¼	22⅝	23¼	
8¼	5	Angelica .16	9	55	7	6⅞	7	
10½	5⅛	Anixter .20	7	47	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7	Ansu:Co .53t		15	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10½	13½	Apache .50b	6	89	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
34¾	23⅜	Apco Oil	32	33	32⅜	32	32	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	Apeco Corp		155	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	19	44	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9¾	ArcataN .60	8	54	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅜
23	22½	ArcatN pf 2		1	23	23	23	
21⅛	17	ArchDan .20	9	119	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
6	3¾	Arctic Entr	8	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	Arlstar		70	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	15	ArizPSv 1.48	9	393	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
114¼	103⅛	AriPpf 10.70		z130	113	112	113	+ 2
14⅜	6	Arkbest .44b		21	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
30	24½	ArkLGs 1.80	9	47	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	
4⅝	2	Arlen RltyD		135	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
5⅞	4¼	Armada Cp	9	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
35½	25⅛	Armco 1.80	8	314	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	+ ½
32⅜	27	Arm pf 2.10		21	29¼	29	29¼	
57½	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z500	52	51¾	52	+ 1
29⅝	23⅜	ArmstCk 1	13	436	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ½
21½	16	ArmRu .85	4	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
20¼	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	4	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Arvin .52e	5	234	16½	16¼	16¼	
23¾	25	Arvinin pf 2		48	29	28½	23½	+ ¼
23	13⅛	Asarco .80	14	257	16¼	16	16	— ¼
33⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.90	7	335	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ¼
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	14	163	33¼	32¾	33⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Athlone .60	5	65	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+
4¼	1⅜	Atico Mtg		47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	17⅞	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	51	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
60½	49⅛	AtlRich 1.60	10	784	58⅞	57⅞	58¾	+ 1
202½	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	198	198	198	— 1¾
51	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z20	50½	50½	50¼	
75	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		176	73¼	73	73	+ 1
19	16⅝	AtlasCp wt	11	48	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	25	Auto Data.24	21	229	29½	28½	28⅞	— ½
⅜	4⅛	Autmind .24	6	57	8	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅞	4½	Avco Corp	2	275	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
1	½	AvcoCp wt		193	15-16	13-16	⅞	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		19	40	40	40	— ⅛
29⅛	17½	Averyint .35	22	63	22¾	22½	22½	
13⅞	7½	Avis Inc	7	614	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
20⅞	10⅛	Avnelinc .60	7	310	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
50¼	32⅝	AvonPd 2	17	363	47¾	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅜

B

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1½	BTMtg .30e		24	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
36¾	18⅜	BabckWil 1.20	8	145	35½	34⅞	35⅛	— ¼
14⅜	4¾	Bache .40e	6	122	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅞	Bakerin .36	9	124	10⅞	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
55	40⅛	Bakrintl .42	13	227	47⅛	46⅞	47	
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	7	14	13⅛	13	13	
25¼	16⅛	BallCp .80	6	24	18½	18¼	18¼	
50⅞	11⅜	BallyMf .02e	16	94	29⅜	28⅞	29	— ¼
28⅜	22⅛	BallGE 2.08	9	79	27⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
56½	50	Ball pfB 4.50		z60	55	55	55	
16½	12⅜	BanCa .60	102	13	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
32⅞	12⅞	Bandag .20	12	175	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ½
12	4½	Bangr Punt	4	78	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
37	28⅜	BkofNY 2.20	7	49	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ⅜
16⅞	11⅛	BkofVa .88	7	28	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ½
29⅞	24⅛	BankAm .80	12	1200	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¼
33	28⅞	BankTr 3	9	109	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
29	25⅜	BnkT pf 2.50		211	27	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
36½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		58	35¾	34⅝	35⅜	+ 1⅜
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	13	135	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
19¾	16⅛	BarnsGp .80	8	61	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
c16½	7⅞	Basicinc .80	4	26	14	13⅜	13⅜	
37	26½	Basic pf 2.50		z500	34¾	34½	34½	+ ⅜
30	22⅜	BatesMf .80	28	11	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
39¼	25	BauschL 1	9	99	28½	28	28¼	
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .24	22	351	37¾	37	37½	+ ¼
22¼	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	8	3	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
30⅜	17	Bearing .50	11	11	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
28½	21½	BeatFds .84	13	759	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
28½	22¾	Beckmn .32	18	54	28¼	27¾	28	+ ¼
42⅞	32¼	BectDick .60	15	150	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
23⅜	14	BeechA 1	8	50	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	7¾	Beker .28		71	9	8¾	8⅞	
23⅜	13⅜	BelcoP .70e	6	268	23⅜	23	23	+ ¼
27¼	16⅛	Belden 1.32	8	11	24⅜	24	24	
11¼	7	BeldnHe .36b	7	32	8¾	8½	8½	
25½	15	BellHow .84		65	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅞
52½	44½	BellCda 3.72	6	53	46½	45⅝	46½	+ 1¼
22⅞	13⅜	Bemis 1.20	8	43	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
45⅜	27⅝	Bendix 2	9	223	42⅝	41⅝	42	
27⅜	17⅜	BenfiCp 1.60	5	247	25¾	25	25¾	+ ½
59⅜	46½	Benef pf 4.30		7	60	57⅜	60	+ ⅜
121¾	85¼	Benef pf 5.50		z50	116½	116½	116½	+ 1¼
38	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z290	29½	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅛	BertStd Mtg		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bengt B .07e	7	52	1⅜	1½	1½	
5¾	2⅜	Berkey Pho		53	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	Best Prod	12	192	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
43	33	BethStl 2	8	256	41	43⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
35⅜	27⅞	BigThree .40	19	382	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	15¾	BlackDr .40	19	1203	19	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	5	BlairJn .64	5	42	11½	10⅞	11	+ ½
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1.03	6	11	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
24½	14⅞	BlockHR 1	13	224	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ½
28	20⅜	BlueBell .80	6	416	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ 1
6	3⅜	Bluebird .05e	8	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Bobt ie Brks		32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
45⅜	24⅝	Boeing 1a	12	324	45⅞	45½	45½	+ ⅛
33¾	23½	BoiseCas .80	12	915	32⅝	32	32½	+ ½
20	17⅞	BkMnth 1.20	8	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
33⅝	25	Borden 1.40	9	113	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
30⅛	19⅝	BorWar 1.60	8	332	30	29½	29⅞	+ 1
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	5	36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
27	22⅜	BosEd 2.44	9	24	25	25⅜	25⅜	
94½	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z330	94	93	93	— ½
12⅜	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		41	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		23	15	14⅞	14⅞	
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	11	1999	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	15¼	BraunCF .60	7	151	33	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	26¼	Brig Str .92	16	17	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
83⅜	61¼	BristMy 1.80	13	361	65¼	64⅛	64⅝	+ ¼
50½	37¼	BristM pf 2		6	43	42½	42⅝	+ ¾
13⅜	9½	BritPet .35e	33	461	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
35½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.40	7	47	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅜
20	16¼	BklyUG 1.72	8	17	20	19¾	19¾	
27⅞	25¾	BklUG pf2.47		7	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	BwnShrp .20		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	BrownC .22e	5	9	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
26	18⅛	BwnGp 1.40	8	25	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
8¾	5⅜	BrwnFor .40	10	154	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅞	11	Brunswk .50	8	235	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
27⅛	11	BrushW 1	8	32	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	18	BucyEr .64	14	56	27½	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
20⅞	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	5	174	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	
6⅝	5	BudCa pf .60		x18	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Budgind .10r	7	11	9	9	9	
11⅛	6	Bulova .05t		27	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
12½	10⅝	BundyCp .80	7	17	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
22½	19⅛	BunkHil 1.86		30	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¼	BunkrR pf1.50		8	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		32	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	291	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	7	136	47	46½	46¾	— ¼
7⅞	6½	BurlNo pf.55		43	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
30½	24⅜	Burndy .88	11	7	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	20	259	89½	87½	88¾	+ 1
30¾	16⅝	ButtesG Oil	6	104	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅜

C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46⅝	CBS 2	11	134	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	CCI Corp		73	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
2⅜	½	CIMtg Gp		93	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
4⅞	2⅜	CIRIt Inv		44	4⅝	4½	4½	
39⅞	28⅝	CITFin 2.40	8	225	38⅛	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	7-16	CL Assets		13	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		24	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6	3⅝	CLCAm .24	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
19⅛	8	CMIInv Cp	21	71	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	9	107	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		74	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	CNAI 1.08a		16	13	12¾	13	
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	10	100	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ⅜
26½	14⅜	CTSCp .60	7	15	19¼	19	19	
4½	1½	CabCab For		41	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	18⅞	CabotC 1.40	8	36	41⅞	41½	41½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Caesars Wrl		27	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	3	Cal Finanl	8	161	⅛	8	8	
19⅛	15¼	CalPUt 1.60	8	2	18¾	1¾	18¾	— ⅛
17½	10¾	Callahn .30r	17	57	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
3⅜	1⅛	Camm Brn		26	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	16	86	25	24	24¾	+ ⅜
39⅜	29¾	CamSp 1.48	12	89	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
31⅞	27⅛	CampTg 1.12	10	149	31¼	31	31	— ¼
19½	13	CdnPac .85e	7	x444	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	10	25	8	8	8	
56	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	55	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+ 1¼
24½	17⅞	CapHold .60	10	603	20⅜	19¼	20⅛	+ 1⅜
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅞	29⅝	Carbor 1.12	9	64	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Carling OKe	19	26	3	2⅞	3	
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	7	24	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
71½	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z220	71	70½	70½	— ½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	36	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
24½	17⅞	CaroPw 1.72	9	452	24⅜	24	24⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	26¼	CarP pf 2.67		1	30	30	30	+ ¼
35⅜	21¼	CarTec 1.80	7	104	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
19⅝	11¼	CarrCp .64	14	523	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
25¼	17⅜	CartHaw .90	9	281	18⅜	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
42¾	31½	CartHw pf 2		42	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	CartWall .40	28	214	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼
11	8	CascNG .73r	8	29	8⅞	8½	8¾	
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	7	x77	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
61¼	53⅛	CatrpTr 1.50	12	527	56⅞	56	56⅛	
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	12	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
53	41¾	Celanse 2.80	8	141	48⅜	48⅛	48½	— ¼
53	46⅜	Celn pfA4.50		7	51⅞	51½	51⅞	— ¼
14	7⅞	Centex .12	12	55	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
16⅞	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	10	402	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
20½	17⅛	CenHud 1.72	8	22	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
18⅝	15⅝	CenIIILt 1.60	11	55	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z100	31	31	31	
15½	12⅞	CenIPS 1.28	18	239	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
27	18	CenLaE 1.48	10	248	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
16½	14	CeMPw 1.40	10	34	15⅜	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
18	13⅜	CenSoya .70	7	55	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
25⅞	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	53	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
36½	21⅛	CentrDat .80	13	124	27¼	26¾	27	+ ½
22⅝	15	Cert-teed .45	11	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	21⅛	CessnAir 1.20	8	406	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	9	157	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
100	55	Chml pf 5.59		z760	90	87⅜	89	+ 2
28⅛	18⅞	Chml pf 1.23		151	25⅞	25	25	— ½
13⅞	11	ChamSo .60	10	445	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	ChartrCo .08	31	72	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	33	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		25	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
32¼	25⅞	ChaseM 2.20	11	301	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
4	2	ChaseT .02e		45	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11	5⅜	Che'sea .40	38	11	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
52	21¼	Chemtn 1.50	7	71	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
43⅜	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	153	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	
32¼	25¾	Ches Va 1.36	6	7	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
30	22½	ChesePn .76	14	269	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
42	34½	Chessie 2.32	8	152	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
14⅞	8¼	ChiMilw pf		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
25⅜	24⅝	ChiPneuT 2	16	72	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	ChkFull		225	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Chris Craft	13	30	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	29	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
67¾	53	Chroma pf 5		1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
22⅛	10⅝	Chrysler .30e	5	1323	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	32⅞	ChurChk .60b	10	20	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
24¼	19⅝	CinBell 1.60	9	5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
23½	17	CinnGE 1.64	15	337	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
51	43⅛	CinGE pf 4		z200	48	47	48	+ 1
107½	97	CinG pf 9.30		z220	107	107	107	+ 1
89⅛	76¼	CinG pf 7.44		z2600	90⅛	90	90⅛	+ 1⅛
108	99⅛	CinG pf 9.52		z100	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
35½	18¾	CinMila 1.40	16	6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ½
37⅞	27⅛	Citicorp .96	11	1839	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	
59⅝	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.80	8	430	59⅛	57⅜	58⅞	+ 1⅜
5	1¼	CitzSR .50e		31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14¼	7	Cityinvst .66	7	216	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
15-16	⅜	CityInv wt		13	⅜	5-16	5-16	—1-16
26¼	16½	Cityin pfB 2		18	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
11½	10	Cityh pf 1.10		95	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60a	11	69	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	9	ClarkOil .50	8	59	14⅛	13½	13⅞	— ½
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.80a	12	55	66⅜	65	66⅛	+ 1⅜
33⅜	26½	ClvElll 2.56	11	125	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
87⅛	77¼	ClElll pf7.40		z100	85⅞	85⅛	85¼	— 2½
90	78	ClElll pf7.56		z1000	89½	89½	89½	+ 1
12⅞	11¼	Clevepk .60	8	96	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	10	182	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	5	85	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅛
13⅜	10¼	CluetP pf 1		19	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
14⅝	7¾	CoastSt Gas	5	1244	13	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		73	22⅜	21½	22⅛	+ 1⅛
19¼	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		19	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¾
9⅝	6½	CocaBtl .40a	11	153	7⅛	7	7	
95¼	73⅜	CocaCol 2.65	17	837	77⅜	75⅜	77¼	+ 2¼
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .50	8	14	15¼	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Co'eco Ind	15	45	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	14	414	26⅜	25⅝	26½	
51½	46⅝	ColgP pf3.50		z2000	48	48	48	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	CollinAik .64	7	421	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CollinF .05e	6	9	8⅛	7⅞	8	
34⅜	18	ColPenn .70	10	177	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
2	19⅜	ColonlSt 1.45	7	23	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
56⅛	28½	ColtInd 2.50	6	93	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
79⅞	47½	Colt pf 4.25		3	70	70	70	+ ⅛
29⅛	22¾	ColGas 2.14	9	152	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
60¼	56⅜	ColGs pf5.62		4	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	— ½
59⅝	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅛	Colum Pict	3	221	7	6⅞	6⅞	
28⅝	21½	ColSOh 2.20		66	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
111½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z10	111½	111½	111½	+ 1
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		44	1⅞	1¾	¾	
20¼	2⅜	Combd Com	9	353	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
48⅞	32⅝	CombEng 2	10	91	48	47¼	47½	+ ½
23⅞	13	CombEq .10r	12	89	23	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
32¾	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	328	31½	31⅛	31¼	
10¾	8⅝	ComEDA wt		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	17½	ComE pf1.42		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
23¼	20¼	ComE pf1.90		23	21¾	21½	21¾	
24⅞	21¼	ComwE pf 2		279	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
27⅞	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		7	27½	27½	27½	
32⅝	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		5	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
101½	89	ComE pf8.40		60	100	100	100	— ¼
11¾	6¾	ComeQ		101	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
22¼	16⅝	ComO pf1.72		28	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
33½	25⅝	Comsat 1	7	264	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compgr .05e	9	130	31⅜	30½	31⅛	+ ⅞
8	4	Comput Sci	10	145	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	ConAgr .75	3	44	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
25⅞	19¾	ConeMills 1	4	43	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
19⅝	12	Congo!m .50	8	45	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	13½	ConnM 1.60	14	188	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅝	Conrac .80B	8	27	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
20¼	15	ConEd 1.60	5	370	20	19⅝	19⅞	
70⅛	55½	ConEd pf 6		9	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
51½	39½	ConE pfC 4.65		z100	50	50	50	—1½
54⅞	44	ConEd pf 5		10	53⅜	53	53⅛	— ⅛
26¼	19⅜	ConFds 1.40	8	297	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ¼
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		22	66½	66½	66½	
28	18⅛	ConFrgt .80	9	114	26	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	24½	ConNGs 2.50	9	90	35	34½	34⅞	
27⅜	19	ConsuPow 2	7	379	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
45	37	CnPw pf4.16		z220	44½	43⅞	43⅞	— ½
50½	40	CnPw pf4.50		z2500	49	47	48	½
77	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z300	78	76⅜	76⅜	— 1⅛
81¾	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z5400	80⅜	79½	80¼	+ ⅜
82½	66	CnPw pf7.76		136	80⅜	80	80	+ ⅜
81½	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z190	80½	80½	80½	
26½	25	CnPw pf2.43		5	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
71¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		7	71	70⅞	71	+ ½
83⅞	75½	ConPow pf 6		2	88⅛	88½	88½	+ ½
9⅝	5¼	ContAcr Lin	13	128	7⅛	7	7	
8½	4⅞	ContCop .50		45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
57¼	41⅛	ContlCp 2.80	19	111	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
62⅜	45¼	CtlC pfA2.50		2	61	61	61	
34⅜	26⅜	CntlGrp 2	8	251	38⅛	33	33⅛	
57⅞	35⅜	ContICp 2.40	8	238	57⅛	56⅜	57⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	8	60	17	16⅞	17	
3	1⅛	Contll Rlty		61	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	33	Cont Oil 1.20	9	540	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
109	81¼	ContOilpf 2		2	101½	101½	101½	— 1
17⅞	12⅛	ContTel 1.08	11	225	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	10	721	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
35½	26⅜	Conwd 2.20	8	3	35	35	35	
6	2½	CookUn .30t	5	76	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	29	CooperIn .84	12	82	42	41¼	42	+ 1
10½	4⅝	Cooper Lab	19	415	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
16⅝	9⅝	CoopTR .70	3	35	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
20⅛	10¼	Copelnd .68	9	9	18½	18⅛	18½	
25⅝	17½	CoppRg .50a		17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
53	35⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
3⅛	1½	Cordura Cp.10e		258	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
80	43⅜	CornG 1.52a	16	240	71⅞	70	71	+ 1⅜
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		51	1	⅛	1⅛	1⅜
12⅜	6⅞	Cowles .56	15	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
37⅞	27¼	coxBdct .55	10	87	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ½
16⅜	8¼	Craig .30	4	65	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
39⅜	23¼	Crune 1.20	5	72	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¼	CreditF .24	10	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	21⅞	CrockN 1.66	9	285	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ¼
44⅛	35½	CrockN pf 3		7	44½	44	44½	+ ½
15⅜	10⅞	CrompK .80	8	25	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
33⅛	18⅝	CrouHI 1	12	63	30⅞	30½	30¼	— ⅛
88	51¾	CroHI pf3.35		2	80½	80½	80½	+
27⅞	16⅞	Crown Cork	7	63	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	229	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	
62	53	CrnZ pf 4.20		z30	60	60	60	— 2
20¼	13⅝	Cu'bro 1.32	7	22	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ½
11	7⅜	Culligan .44	9	10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
46½	19⅜	CummEng 1.20	10	111	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ½
126⅝	79	Cum pf 7.50		z2520	121¾	121	121¾	+ ¼
9⅜	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	1	8	8	8	
12⅜	11	Currinc 1.08		16	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
17⅜	10	CurtisWr .60	10	85	17⅛	16⅞	17	
43⅜	26⅜	CutlerH 1.80	9	76	39½	38¼	39¼	+ 1
25⅜	15⅝	Cyclops 1.20a	5	12	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	23	136	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜

D

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	10	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	Damon .20	48	88	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv 4.8	5	130	8⅝	8⅝	½	— ⅛
29½	19¾	DanaCp .92	9	106	27¼	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
41	27½	Dartind .80b	8	68	35⅛	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
41½	32¼	Dartindpf 2		91	38⅛	38	38	— ⅜
60⅜	37⅞	Data Genl	22	325	44	43	43⅛	+ ½
17⅛	10⅜	Dayco .50b	4	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
68	50	Dayc pf 4.25		z50	65	65	65	+ 2
38	26¼	DaytnHud 1	10	63	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅜
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	64	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34½	29	Deere 1.10	8	756	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
29½	22⅜	DelMon 1.50	7	59	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
14⅜	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	9	416	14¼	14	14	
7⅜	3⅜	Deltec Intl	8	17	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7⅜	3¼	Deltona Crp		8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	19	DennisMfg 1a	8	9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	12	124	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ¼
34⅞	27½	Dentsply .80	15	9	31¼	31	31	— ⅜
38	15½	Deseret .40	21	42	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
15	5⅜	DeSotoin .60	9	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	345	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		43	62	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
97	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z110	94⅛	94⅛	94½	
80⅜	66	DetE pf 7.48		z420	78⅛	78	78	
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		150	75⅞	75½	75¼	+ ¼
28¾	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		23	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
28¾	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		2	28	28	28	— ¼
25	12½	Dexter .80	9	7	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	DiGiorg .05e	8	158	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13¾	9	DialFinl .70	7	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
47½	33⅜	Diamint 2	9	19	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	14	DiamM 1.72t	4	79	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	32	DiamSh n1.10	9	225	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		58	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	DickAB .20	14	3411	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
12	8¼	Dictaphn .64	12	61	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
15	10½	Diebold .44	9	72	13	12⅜	13	+ ½
57¼	46½	DigitalEq	26	911	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Dillingm 4.8	5	117	9½	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	22¼	Dillingm pf 2		2	25	25	25	— ⅛
37½	28⅝	Dillon 1.08b	12	8	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ½
63	41⅛	Disney .12b	20	749	48⅛	46⅝	47⅝	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1	Diversfd In		22	1⅝	1½	1½	
6¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		130	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅜	11	DrPeppr .44	18	163	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
46	32½	DomeM .80a	14	22	43½	42⅜	43¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅝	DonLuJ .10e	9	72	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅝	Donnelly .68	12	239	24⅛	22⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
19½	13¾	DorOliv .20e	6	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Dorsey .40	5	45	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
40⅜	33⅞	DoverCp .90	11	178	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
56⅛	38⅜	Dow Ch 1	12	1712	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
33½	26⅝	DowJon 1.16	18	83	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
26	19⅜	Dravo .95	8	49	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
47	35⅝	Dresser .80	10	303	42⅜	42	42	— ⅛
16⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		20	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
9⅛	6¼	Dreyfus .55e	6	7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
n161¼	117¼	duPont 5.25e	14	341	139⅜	137⅞	139⅛	+ 1¼
51¼	44¼	duPnt pf3.50		2	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅜
64⅝	59	duPnt pf4.50		4	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
23⅜	16⅜	DukeP 1.60	9	355	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
101½	88	Duke pf 8.70		z60	101½	101½	101½	
92½	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z6200	90⅞	90	90⅞	+ ⅞
30⅛	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		13	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	24⅞	DunBrd 1.06	17	186	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅞	DuqLt 1.72	9	131	20⅛	19¾	20	
24	19	Dq 3.7pf 1.87		z100	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
25¼	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z200	25	24½	25	+ ½
27¼	24⅝	DuqL pf 2.31		z600	27	27	27	— ¼
30¼	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z250	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	Dymoin .44	7	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛

E

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	13½	EG&G .18	14	83	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
14¼	10	ELT .14	13	5	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EMILt .19e	11	212	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45⅛	21¼	E Syst 1.60b	9	14	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	58	40⅛	39	40⅛	+ 1
22⅛	16⅝	EascoCp 7.5	8	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	EastAir Lin	9	384	9⅜	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
29⅞	22⅝	EastGsF .80	9	303	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜	¼
20½	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	47	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅛
123¼	81⅝	EasKo 1.62a	21	1475	85⅞	83⅝	83⅝	
45¾	29½	Eaton 2	13	117	43⅝	41½	43⅜	+ 1½
28	21	Echlin .48	15	45	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
33	21¼	EckrdJk .48	15	225	29	27⅞	28⅜	+ 1
16¼	12¾	EckrdNC .24	9	13	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ½
5⅜	4⅛	EdisBro .20	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅝	9¼	Edwrds .20	4	5	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	11⅜	E:Paso 1.10	7	311	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc		39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅜	11⅞	ECS .63	15	42	16⅛	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅛	ElMem Mg	4	392	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	5	EMM pf 1k		14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	ElginNat 1	8	27	21⅜	21	21	— ½
6⅞	4⅝	Elixir Ind	8	27	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	24½	EltraCo 1.16	8	44	30⅛	30	30⅛	
41⅝	32⅛	EmerEl 1	17	1203	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+ ½
54½	31⅜	Emery 1.32	21	18	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
15	3¼	Emeryln .44	11	24	12	11⅞	12	
37	25⅞	Emhart 1.80	7	75	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜
		Embart pf 2			47	47	47	+
16⅞	12⅞	EmpDE 1.34	11	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	11	EmpGas .20	9	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	22⅛	EnglhdM 1.20	9	180	32½	32¼	32⅜	
8	5½	EnnisB .32	5	12	6	5⅞	6	⅛
33	21⅞	Ensearch 1.73	10	115	29⅜	29	29	— ½
27⅜	21⅜	Entex 1.20	9	58	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	27⅛	Envrtec .20e	11	233	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
37¼	21⅝	Equifax 1a	9	3	27⅜	27⅛	27½	
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk 8.8	7	58	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—
37⅛	28⅝	EquilGs 2.84	7	17	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
27	17⅛	EquiLf 1.28e	12	54	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	
42	28⅝	Esmark 1.76	7	178	32	31⅜	31⅞	
8½	4⅝	Esquire .16i	19	18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
13	5⅜	Esterline .36	8	93	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	29⅜	Ethyl 1.68	6	37	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—
63⅜	39¾	Ethyl pf 2.40		5	55	54	54⅜	—
13⅞	5	EvansPd .40	9	246	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27¾	14⅛	ExCelO 1.25	9	69	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	18	Excelsr 1.86e		10	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
55⅞	47⅞	Exxon 1.40l	8	1170	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	

F

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	19½	FMC 1	11	303	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		18	35	33⅛	35	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Fabrge .40	9	117	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	FabriCtr .12	6	30	9	9	9	
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	48	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
55⅜	35	FairCam .80	26	129	40⅝	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Fairind .30	9	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	FairmtF .68	7	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
9⅜	5⅜	FarWst Fnl	7	23	8⅛	8	8⅛	
13¾	5	Farah Mfg		49	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		108	7	6⅞	6⅞	
31⅛	22½	FedriCo 1.60	4	19	23¼	23	23	
25	13⅞	FdMogl 1.20a	7	44	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	FedNMt .88	6	2356	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
20	16⅝	FedPaBd .90	5	34	19⅜	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
17	10¾	FSignl .60a	8	64	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ½
52	42	FedDSt 1.45	15	105	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜	+ ⅞
35	21¾	Ferro 1.25	8	129	32	31¾	31¾	
17⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		158	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	FidFin .20e	6	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
31⅛	26	FidelUn 2.40	8	48	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
22⅞	15	FieldcrMll 1a	5	22	19	19	19	
11⅛	7	Filtrol Cp	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	FinSanB .48	5	36	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20½	9½	FiniFed .50	4	143	19	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	14	235	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12¼	FstChar .60f	7	178	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16½	FstChic .96	8	177	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
36½	32	FtBnTex 1	10	123	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
46½	36⅛	FstInBn 1.20	12	67	42⅜	42⅛	42½	+ ½
14¼	8½	FstMiss .36	10	217	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
33	22⅜	FstNBo 1.88	8	70	28⅛	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	20⅜	FstNStBn 2	9	4	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14	FstPa 1.32	49	167	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	1½	FstPa Mtg		60	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	FstUnRl 1	14	19	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	12	83	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	7	15	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅜
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 11.0	9	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13	8½	FishFds .40	6	151	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .28	6	34	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
20⅛	14	FleetEnt .48	16	277	18⅜	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
18⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	8	21	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
13½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	16	152	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
23¼	16	Flintkol 1.16	11	36	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	16¼	FlaE Coast	15	14	22	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	FlaGas 1	8	141	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	113	28⅞	28	27⅞	
31⅞	25⅞	FlaPow 2.28	10	237	32	31	32	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	FlaStl 1.20	11	22	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
45½	30	FluorCp 1	10	174	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20	11	33	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
16	10⅛	FooteCB 1	8	9	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
60⅛	43⅛	FordM 3.20	6	1755	60⅜	59⅜	60⅛	+ 1⅛
18½	13⅛	ForMcK 1	7	47	15	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	FMK pf 1.88		50	25	25	25	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		45	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
40½	2⅜	FtHowP .64	12	57	33⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10e	7	129	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	27⅛	Foxboro 1	11	37	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	FrnklnM .70	10	322	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	69	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Frigtrnc .10e	23	224	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	7	113	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
12⅛	4½	Fuqua Ind .08e		239	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛

G

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅜	10⅛	GAFCp .60	7	184	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
22⅝	15⅛	GAFpf 1.20		7	18½	18	18	— ⅜
33⅝	25⅛	GATX 1.80	12	13	32⅛	31	32¼	+ 1⅛
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		2	44	44	44	+ 2⅛
7¾	4½	GCA Corp	35	97	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	71	36	5	5	5	
7½	4⅛	Gable Ind		59	5⅛	5	5	
29⅛	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	51	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
41	32¼	Gannett 1	19	130	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
14	6½	GapStrs .15e	8	90	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
31	16¼	GardDen .76	18	132	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	13¼	Garfink 1.04	7	12	15⅛	15	15	
13⅞	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	11	38	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
9⅝	4	Gateway In	3	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26		Gearhrt .28	10	33	22⅛	21⅞	22	
1¾		Gemini Cap		38	18½	18⅛	18½	
11⅜	9¾	GAInv 1.06e		137	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
63	35¼	GnAmO 1b	18	452	63⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— 1⅛
12⅞	8⅛	GenBanc .80	14	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	9½	GnCable .72	9	195	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26¼	17	GCinma .68	8	44	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅜	Gen Develpt	6	55	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
65	37⅛	Gen Dynam	6	84	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	46	GenEl 1.80	14	2806	53⅛	52⅜	53⅛	+ ⅜
52⅞	52⅛	GenEl wi		24	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	9	382	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅛	GnGth 1.34e	19	10	22⅛	22	22⅛	
14⅞	8⅛	GenHost .60		14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	8¼	Geninst .22t	22	347	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
37	27⅛	Gninstr pf 3		3	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
21	13½	GenMed .30	10	18	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
35⅜	26⅜	GenMills .76	15	428	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
78½	57⅛	GnMot 5.55e	8	2840	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	49⅛	GMot pf 3.75		10	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ 1
74⅛	65	GnMotSpf 5		3	73⅛	73	73	— ⅛
7⅞	5	GenPort Inc	13	81	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	GPU Cp 1.68	10	498	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	GenRefr .40	7	14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
56⅛	34⅛	GnSignl 1.04	14	77	52⅛	51⅛	51⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	19	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
31⅜	23⅛	GTelEl 2	10	476	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
35⅛	31⅛	GTIEI pf2.50		7	34	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	26½	GTIEI pf2.48		19	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
16	14	GTFI pf 1.25		z50	15	15	15	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	GTFI pf 1.30		z50	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
26⅞	18	GTire 1.10b	6	90	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
9	4⅞	Genesco Inc	7	390	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Genstar 1.40	5	5	22	21⅜	22	
41⅛	33⅛	GenuPts .76	18	37	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	+ ⅛
38	30	GaPacif .80	18	692	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
28¼	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		3	27	27	27	
29⅛	26	GaPw pf2.75		12	29	2⅛	28⅞	— ⅛
88⅛	69	GaPw pf7.80		z50	85	85	85	+ 1
26⅛	19½	Gerber 1.30	9	13	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
198	152	GettyO 2.50a	15	99	197⅛	196⅛	197⅛	+ 1⅛
18	16¼	GettO pf1.20		7	18	17⅜	18	
12⅛	8⅛	GiantPC .60	8	41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Gibr Fin	6	140	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11½	5⅛	GiddLew .40	11	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	GiffdHill .64	7	10	15	15	15	
38⅛	24⅛	Gillette 1.50	9	394	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
18	7⅛	Ginos Inc	7	259	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	GleasW .18e		32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	6½	Global Mar		104	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	16⅛	GlobeUn 1	7	43	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	11	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
21	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		x36	19⅛	18⅛	19	— ⅛
29⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	448	91	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	17	708	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	GorJwlA .40	6	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22	Gould 1	10	530	30½	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
30	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		31	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.70	9	186	28	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .36	16	66	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	GrandUn 1	6	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12¼	Granitvl .90	5	25	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrayDrg .80	5	60	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	GtAtlPac	25	121	13⅛	13	13	
24½	18⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	5	9	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
18⅛	14½	GtNoIr 1.50e	14	24	19½	18⅛	19½	+ 1⅛
34⅛	27½	GtNoNk 1.10	8	77	32⅛	31	32⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	GtWnFin .50	9	194	23	22⅛	22⅛	
31⅛	16½	GtWest Unit	6	3	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ 1
20¼	16⅛	GWn pf 1.88		13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	GrGiant 1.08	20	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	340	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Greyhnd wt		200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Grolier Inc		67	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	14	Grumm .80	4	50	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Guardin .30	8	9	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1	Guard Mtg		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	GulfWstn .60	4	493	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	GlfWInd wt		249	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
102⅛	74	GlfWpf 3.87		3	85	85	85	— ⅛
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.50		14	39⅛	38⅛	39	
12⅛	7½	GlfLHld .60	8	179	11	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		45	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	GulfOil 1.80	7	2269	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	GulfResrc 1	7	94	16⅛	16	16⅛	
31	18⅛	GlfR pfA .20		8	22½	22⅛	22½	— 1⅛
24⅛	18	GlfR pfB 1.30		4	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21½	19⅛	GlfR pfC1.60		18	21	21	21	
15⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	9	313	15	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Gulton Ind	8	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

H

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3	HMW Ind	6	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22	14⅛	HalFB .66	13	23	21⅛	21	21⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	48⅛	Hallibrtn .56a	14	570	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	HamrlP 1.30	7	87	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
7½	3¾	Hammond	9	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	HanJSec 1.47e		43	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	HanJInv 1.88e		33	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .20	10	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	HandyHar .80	7	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28½	14⅛	HanesCp 1.36	6	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	43⅛	Hanna 1.80	9	17	50½	50	50⅛	
34⅛	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	9	145	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	Hardees	7	145	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
22⅛	14	Harnishf .50	6	56	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12	Harrah .30a	7	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	HarrBk 1.50	8	14	37⅛	37½	37⅛	+ ⅛
57½	33⅛	Harris 1.60	12	36	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+ 1
27½	20⅛	Harris wi		6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
27½	18⅛	Harsco 1.40b	6	18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	HartSMx .72	8	80	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
28½	17⅛	HarteHk .60	13	50	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ 1⅛
17⅛	15⅛	HattSe 1.44a	23	24	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24	20	HawlIEl 1.88	9	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1b	6	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	8	12	[illegible]
		Hecks .12	9	65	[illegible]
		HeclaM .30r		136	11
		HeilmBr .40	4	365	15
		HeinzHJ 1.08	10	18	[illegible]
		Heinz pf 1.70		54	[illegible]
		Helene Curt	7	75	[illegible]
		HellerInt .92	8	49	21
		HelmerP .40	11	18	43
		Hemisp Cap		5	13
		Heminc .64e		11	[illegible]
		Hercules 1	13	202	36
		HershyFd 1.12	6	68	21
		Hesston		36	[illegible]
		Hestn pf 1.60		22	[illegible]
		Heublin 1.32	13	755	42
		HewlPk .30	25	289	83
		HighVolt .05e			[illegible]
		Hillenbd .76	8		[illegible]
		HiltonH .80	13	143	23
		Hobart .92	13	58	24
		HoernW .80	10	38	22
		Holiday .40	13	992	13
		HollyA 1.20			[illegible]
		HollyS 2.40	2	87	29
		HollyS 2.40	2	87	29
		Homestk 1a	19	153	37
		Honywll 1.80	10	315	46
		HoovBB 1	7	26	23
		Horizon Cp		20	[illegible]
		HospAff .32	7	7	15
		HospCpA .40	18	182	36
		Hostinl .40	538	49	[illegible]
		Houdail .60a	6	25	12
		Houdal pf 2.25		2	25
		HoughM .72	7		15
		HouFab .36	9	90	9
		HoustF 1.20	7	620	[illegible]
		HouF pf 2.37			[illegible]
		HouF pf 2.50		4	38
		HousLP 1.74	8	646	31
		HouNG .70	12	243	34
		HowJohn .32	9	403	10
		Hubbrd 1.20	11		13
		HughsHat .40	6	x11	7
		HughsTl .50	12	321	39
		Humana .40		37	[illegible]
		HuntCh .34	16	153	13
		HuttnEF .60	5	106	13
		Huyck .80	12	62	13
		Hydromt .32	5	34	11

I

ICInds 1.40 7 232 21 · ICInd pf3.50 38 · ICInds pf 6 15 · ICN Pharm 20 39 · INACp 2.10 15 74 44 · IUInti .90 11 · IUInt pf 1.35 7 19 · IdahoP 2.16 18 · IdealBa 1.20 9 · IdealToy .32e 6 · IllPower 2.30 11 386 27 · IllPow pf2.04 340 26 · ITW .40 14 169 · ImplCpA .24 6 385 16 · INCO 1.40e 14 394 31 · IncmCap 39 · IncCCv .96a 10 · IndGas 2.12 8 3 35 · IndplPL 1.80 10 177 24 · Inexco Oil 16 87 12 · IngerR 2.60 11 1569 71 · IngR pf 2.35 227 45 · Inland Con 1 8 · InlndStl 2.60 11 88 50 · Inmont .60 6 197 14 · Insilco .80a 7 189 14 · Insil pfA1.25 2 18 · InsilCop .25e 25 23 · Intepos .36 6 32 9 · Interco 1.80 8 65 44 · Intercft Div 10 41 · Intertek 2.20 5 14 36 · IBM 9 18 724 272 · IntFlavF .44 24 368 22 · IntHarv 1.85 3 434 27 · IntMinC 2.60 6 389 40 · IntMultf .85 7 193 18 · IntPaper 2 11 · IntRectif .30 14 · IntTT 1.76 8 502 33 · IntTT pfK 4 z100 101 · IntTT pfH 4 9 61 · IntTT pfJ 4 22 58 · IntTT pfK 4 142 57 · ITT pfN 2.25 4 39 · ITT pfI 4.50 8 61 · Interpce 1.45 7 2 29 · IntrsPw 1.45 10 33 17 · [remaining I entries illegible]

J-K

JamesF .80 11 30 · JantzenI .60 6 · JapanF .01e · JeffPilot .80 12 · JerCe pf9.36 · JerCe pf8.12 · JerC pf 13.50 · JewelC 1 · Jewelcor · JhnMan 1.40 13 · JohnsnJn 1 21 440 · JohnsEF .80 · JohnCon 1.20 · JonLogn .50 · JonLaupl · Jorgen 2 · Jostens .80 10 · JoyMfg 1.30 10 · Justice Mtg · KLM Airlin · KaiserAl 1.20 12 · KaisCem .60 18 · KaiCe pf1.37 · Kane Mil .24 · Kaneb 1 · KCtyPL 2.36 · KCSouIn 1r · KenGEl 1.75 · KanNb 1.32B · KenPLt 1.80 · KaPL pf2.32 · Katy Ind · Kty pfB 1.46 · KaufBrd .02i 23 · Kauf pf 1.50 · Kaweckl Brl 14 · KeeneCp .30 7 · Keller · Kellogg 1.10 16 · Kellwood .80 5 · Kennmtl .96 11 · Kennecott .70e 37 760 · KyUtil 1.4 · KerrGls .60 · KerrMc 1.25 13 456 · KeystCon 1a 6 · KiddeW 1.20 7 · KiddepfB 4 · KiddepfC 4 · KimbCl 1.80 9 · KingDSt .60 8 · KirschCo .98 12 · KnightRid .62 12 · Koehring .30e 12 · Koppers .90 8 377 · Kopprpf 4 z160 · Koracorp Ind 4 · Kraft 2.12 9 · KresgeS .32 19 1183 · Kroehler Mf 15 · Kroger 1.44 8 · Kubota 1.06 22 · Kysor .60 11

L

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
5⅛	3¼	LFE Cp		19	[illegible]
17⅛	10	LTV Corp	5	356	11⅛
23	13⅛	LTVA .35t		4	15⅛
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		4	50⅛
21⅛	17½	LACGas 1.66	9	19	20
18	12	LamSes 1.10	11	7	18
15½	11⅛	LaneBry .80	7	35	12⅛
11⅛	8½	LawtrCh .34	20	9	10⅛
13½	6⅛	LearSieg .50	7	163	13
37⅛	23⅛	LearS pf2.25		22	37
34	24⅛	Leaswy 1.10b	9	127	31⅛
29	10⅛	LeedsN .40b	11	36	25⅛
18⅛	10⅛	LehPCI 1	12	39	16⅛
2	⅛	LehVal Ind		51	1⅛
15	10⅛	LVIn pf 1.50		2	13⅛
13⅛	10½	Lehmn .96e		178	12½
8⅛	4½	Lennar Crp		38	6⅛
26⅛	18	Lenox 1	10	19	22⅛
10½	6⅛	LesFay .40b	6	43	7⅛
12⅛	6⅛	LevFd Cap		7	12⅛
13⅛	12	LevFIn .75a		2	13⅛
27½	18⅛	LeviStra .50	6	778	27⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn	21	136	4
37⅛	27⅛	LOF 1.80a	8	125	37⅛
72½	55⅛	LOF pf 4.75		8	72
18⅛	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	35	17⅛
2⅛	1½	Librty Loan		21	2⅛
35⅛	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	35	32⅛
60	43	LillyEli 1.32	17	1199	48⅛
36⅛	24	LincNat 1.60	11	231	35⅛
73⅛	48	LincNtpf 3		8	70
18⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.72		8	18⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	9	84	2⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Littonin .16t	14	654	16⅛
23⅛	9	Littonpfc pfc		8	20
20⅛	16⅛	Litton pfB 2		6	20⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	292	9⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Loctite .22	15	66	18⅛
34⅛	21	Loews 1.20	6	201	33⅛
11⅛	6	LomaFin .50	10	79	11⅛
17⅛	11⅛	LomMt .86e	17	74	14⅛
22⅛	14	LoneStInd 1.10	10	35	21⅛
18⅛	15⅛	LongIsLt 1.56	8	243	18⅛
50⅛	42	LILpf 4.35		z200	81⅛
129	112	LIL pfN 13		z260	127½
27⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		8	27⅛
39⅛	27⅛	LongDrg .12a	22	40	33⅛
15	8⅛	LoralCp .40	7	41	14
30	22	LaLand 1.20	11	398	28⅛
18	12	LaPacif .20b	14	183	16⅛
26⅛	21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	9	1937	26⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Lowenst .40	22	34	13⅛
44⅛	31⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	14	214	33⅛
17⅛	15	LuckyS .48b	13	415	15
7⅛	6⅛	Ludlow .40		31	7⅛
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	29	25
24⅛	13⅛	LykesCp .40	3	178	13⅛
47⅛	39⅛	Lykes pf2.50		72	31⅛
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	11	27	7⅛

M

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
13⅛	10⅛	MBPXL .40a	8	3	11⅛
31⅛	25⅛	MCAInc 1b	7	347	39⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MEI Cp	5	36	4⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	100½	101½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103¾	104¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	99	100
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	104½	105½
BFCE 8¾-83	101	102
B.N.P. 9½-81	106	107
Bras Can 9¾-82	102½	103½
British Gas 9-81	101½	102½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	99	100
Charbongs 8⅞-81	102¼	103¼
CNE 9¼-85	101½	102½
CN Rhone 10-80/82	105½	106½
Cons Food 7½-91	97¾	98¾
Conoco 8-86	102¾	103¾
Conl Tel 8¼-86	102¾	103¾
Cut Ham 8-87	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	104	105
Dupont 7½-78	102	103½
EEC 8¼-82	102½	103¼
ECS 8¾-81	103½	104½
ECS 9¼-86	102¾	103¾
EIB 9½-85	104	105
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	104¾	105¾
Eurofima 8½-83	102¼	103¼
First Chic 7-80	101⅛	102⅛
Gen Mot 8¾-86	106½	108½
Gould 9¾-83	104½	105½
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	104	105
Home Oil 9½-86	104¼	105¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	104	105
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½
ISE Canada 9-82	104½	105½
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¾	104¾
Michelin 9¼-86	102	103
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	101½	102½
NatWest 9-86	100½	101½
New Brunsw 9-83	104	105
N Zealand 9¼-82	105¼	106¼
N Zealand 8½-83	104½	105½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	96	97
Norpipes 9¼-86	102½	103½
NorskHydr 9⅞-85	105¼	106¼
NorthAMR 7⅞-79	102½	103½
Norway 9-80	105	106
Norway 8½-81	104	105
Occidental 9¾-83	103¾	104¾
Ontario 9-83	105¾	106¾
Oslo 9-88	103¾	104¾
Pac Light 9¼-81	106	107
Pennwalt 8-87	99¾	100¾
QuebProv 8½-81	102	103
QuebProv 9-83	101	102
QuebProv 7½-88	94	95
Ralston 7½-87	100½	101½
ReadBates 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Sandvik 9½-86	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-85	96¾	97¾
Seagram 9-83	104¾	105¾
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	100	101
SNCF 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8⅞-80	104¾	105¾
St Ind 8½-88	106	107
S Handels 9¼-86	103¾	104¾
Tenneco 7½-79	102¾	103¾
Tenneco 7⅞-87	99	100
Textron 7¾-87	97¾	98¾
Transocean 8-86	102¾	103¾
Transocean 7½-87	100¾	101¾
Union Oil 7-79	102¼	103¼
Union Oil 7½-87	100¾	101¾
Utah 8-87	101¾	102¾
Volvo 9½-85	103½	104½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	83	85
Ashland 5-88	90	92
Beatrice 6¼-91	115½	117½
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6⅜-91	114	116
Borden 5-92	104	106
BroadHal 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	88½	90½
Chevron 5-88	122½	124½
Chrysler 4¾-88	66	68
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Conl Tel 5½-88	86½	88½
Cr. Suisse 4¼-91	100¾	101¾
Cumm In 6¼-86	99	101
Dart Ind 4¾-87	85½	87½
East Kodak 4½-88	103	105
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77	79
Fairchild 5¾-91	99¼	100¼
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 6-86	97½	99½
Ford 5-88	89	91
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86½	88½
Gen Food 4¾-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-87	76½	78½
Gould 5-87	115½	117½
Gulf West 5-88	94	96
Honeywell 6-86	86	88
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88½	90½
ITT 4⅞-87	77½	79½
Komatsu 7¼-90	103	104½
Matsushita 6⅞-90	121	123
Mitsui 7¼-90	104½	106
McDerm 4¾-87	141½	143½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108	110
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	102
OwensIll 4½-87	112½	114½
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85½
Phl Lamp 4¾-83	92½	94½
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	81½
Revlon 4¾-83	117½	119½
Revlon 4¾-87	105½	107½
Sperry 4¼-88	93½	95½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	75	77
Texaco 4½-88	79½	81½
UBS 5-81	106½	107½
UnCarb 4¾-82	107½	109½
WarnLam 4½-87	81	83
WarnLam 4¼-88	76½	78½
Xerox 5-88	79	81

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.50	94.51	106.98
Previous	102.44	94.43	107.06

Currency Rates

December 22, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4685	4.1560	104.23*	49.48*	28.55y	—	6.8310*	101.05*	42.60*
Brussels (c)	36.085	60.8275	15.27	7.252	4.183*	14.656	—	14.81	6.2475
Frankfurt	2.3683	3.9926	—	47.53*	2.736x	95.99*	6.551*	96.92*	40.895*
London (z)	1.6855	—	3.98125	8.39	1,456	4.1635	60.695	4.11875	9.7525
Milan	865.25	1456.95	365.19	173.54	—	360.66	23.93	364.12	149.39
Paris	4.98075	8.39125	210.700*	—	5.7635x	202.130*	13.7987*	204.100*	86.250*
Zurich	2.4442	4.1148	103.14*	49.04*	0.2825*	99.01*	6.76*	—	42.15*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.79325; Escudo: 31.505; Israeli £: 8.7065; Peseta: 68.355; Schilling: 16.79; Sw. krona: 4.1430; Yen: 293.65; Norw. krone: 5.1875; Fin. mark: 3.00; Belgian financial franc: 36.045; Hong Kong $: 4.7265; Singapore $: 2.45675; Canadian $: 0.98105.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



Weekly net asset value
on December 20, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $39.49
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $28.80
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam



NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 22

Continued from preceding page.

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	10⅝	MGICIn .10		544	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅜
	7⅛	MacAF .60b	6	31	8	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
		MacDonal	5	74	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
	4⅛	Macke .36	6	39	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	
	4¼	Macmild .50	7	207	9⅛	8⅞	9	
	1⅛	Macml pf1.20		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
		Macy 1.30	7	363	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
	9½	MadisFd .60		100	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
	4	MadSq Gar	5	13	6	6	6	
	6⅛	MagicCf .32	12	161	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	4⅛	Mallory 1	17	18	33	32¾	33	+⅛
	0	MalHyde .68	11	20	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+¼
		Manhin .20	4	38	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
	9	MfrHan 1.80	9	134	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	
	6⅝	MAPCO .90	15	385	44⅞	44	44	
	9¾	MaratMr .10e	3	93	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
	1¼	MarathnO 2	10	94	57⅝	56⅞	57	+⅜
		Maramt .60	6	19	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
	8⅝	MarMid .80		183	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
	1⅛	MarionL .52	13	192	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
		Morley 1	10	x70	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— 1⅛
		Marriot .25t	14	328	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
		MrshMcL 2	18	38	59	58⅛	58⅝	—
		MarshF 1.24	12	63	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		MartMa 1.40	8	58	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+⅛
		MaryKay .40	16	106	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
		MrldCup .66b	9	85	28	27	28	+⅜
		MascoCp .28	15	307	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
		Masonite .60	10	120	24⅞	24	24⅛	+⅛
		Masm 1.11e	13	53	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
		MassyFer 1a	4	416	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
		MesCp 1.60		38	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
		Masinc .98e		84	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
		MatsuE .28e	13	97	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
		Mattel Inc	5	578	5⅛	5	5	
		MayDStr 1.12	10	174	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+⅛
		MayerOsc 1.20	9	3	33	33	33	+⅛
		Mays JW	150	22	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
		Maytg 1.50a	14	85	35	34⅝	34⅝	
		McCord .84	5	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	
		McDermot 1	4	214	48	47⅛	47⅛	—
		McDONLD						
		McDonD .44	8	143	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
		McDonh .90	5	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
		McGEd 1.50	11	43	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
		McGrwH .64	11	227	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
		MGH pf 1.20		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
		McIntyr 1	28	2640	29½	28	29½	+1
		McKee .60	6	12	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
		McLean .46	9	26	24½	24	24	
		McLout 1.60	12	349	176	16⅞	17⅛	
		McNell .80	7	28	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+⅛
		MeadCp .92	6	491	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛
		Mea pfA2.80		78	50	49½	50	+⅛
		Mea pfB2.80		9	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+1⅛
	17	Medusa 1.40	7	7	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
		Melville .68	11	231	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
		Menasc .80	6	54	17¼	16⅞	17	
		MercStr .80	9	36	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+⅛
		Merck 1.50	21	1088	68⅝	67⅛	67⅝	+⅛
		Meredith .70	5	30	17½	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
		MerrLyn .80	9	342	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	+⅛
		MesaPet .10	22	364	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
		MasP pf1.60		149	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
		Mesabi 1.19e	8	68	9	8⅞	9	
		MestaM 1.45	8	7	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
		MGM 1r	6	125	16	15⅝	15⅞	
	15	Metrom 1.10	7	171	28⅛	27	27⅝	+⅛
		MetE pf 8.12		z140	89	89	89	— 1
	73	MtE pf8.32		z50	88⅛	86½	88½	— 1½
	11½	MichGs 1.10	8	4	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
	17⅛	MichTube 1.20	7	23	22¼	21¼	22⅛	+1⅛
		MhWI pf2.67		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+1
	25	MhWI pf2.12		16	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
		Microwave .40	10	267	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
	12½	MidCtl 1.16	9	17	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
	13⅝	MidSUt 1.38	10	549	16⅛	16½	16⅝	
	1	Midland Mtg		37	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
	19⅝	MidRo 1.60	8	36	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
	20½	MilesLb1.28	8	26	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
	15	Milgo Elect	13	32	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
	9⅛	MiltBrad .60	8	56	14⅛	14	14¼	+⅛
	21⅛	MinnGs 1.72	9	11	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	20	904	56⅝	56	56⅝	+½
	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	8	132	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	8	MismEq .36	8	41	18⅛	17⅞	18	
	22⅝	MPacC 1.60	6	95	40	39⅝	39⅞	+⅛
	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	8	35	27	26¼	27	+4¼
	9⅛	MoPSv 1b	7	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
	24⅛	MoPS pf2.44		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
	47½	Mobil 3.80	7	646	62½	61⅞	62⅛	+⅛
	3¼	Mobiel Hom		54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	15¼	Mohasco .90	8	51	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
	3	Mohk Data	21	136	6	5⅞	6	
	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	4	4	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
	18	Molycorp 1u	9	233	37⅛	36	37⅛	+⅛
	28	Moly pf 2.50		4	48½	48	48½	— ½
	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	15	23	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
	6⅛	Monogr .28	6	42	13	12½	12⅛	
	7⅛	MonrEq .20	27	1299	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
	76	Monsan 2.80	8	589	86⅛	84⅝	86⅛	+⅛
	26⅛	MonDU 2.40	7	5	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
	22½	MonPw 1.80	10	45	27	26⅛	26⅞	+⅛
	21¼	MontSt 1.0a		52	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
	7⅛	MONY .96e	13	89	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+⅛
	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	5	33	46⅛	45⅛	46	— ⅛
	50	Morgan 2	12	515	57	56⅛	56⅞	+⅛
	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
	10⅛	MorseSh .58	4	27	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
	2⅛	MtgeTr (m		42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	13⅛	MorNor .88		145	21⅛	20½	20⅞	+⅛
	41⅛	Motorola .84	21	193	54⅛	54	54	— ⅛
	30⅛	MtFuel 2	11	38	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	36	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
	7	Munford .48	5	95	9	8½	8½	— 1
	5⅛	Munid pf .40		56	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
	14⅛	Munsngw 1.08	9	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	21	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	48	23	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
	13⅛	MurryOh 1.20	6	13	18½	18½	18½	
	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
	6⅛	MyersL .40		62	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	20⅛	NCRCp .72	13	496	35⅞	35¼	35½	+⅛
	15⅛	NLInd 1.20	8	1033	19⅞	19	19⅛	+⅛
	15⅛	NLTCp .64	7	248	23½	22	23	— ⅛
	6⅛	NVF 2.45t	7	58	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
	35⅛	Nabisco 2.40	11	429	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+⅛
	29⅛	NalcoCh .96	16	150	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	+⅛
	10⅛	NarcoScl .60	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	10⅛	NashuaC .65	12	47	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	11	NatAirl .50	23	114	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
	11⅛	NAvia .77e		15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
	10⅛	NatCan .57	6	118	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
	21	NCan pf 1.50		6	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
	18	NtlChem .40	14	44	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
	5⅛	NtCityLn .30e	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	25	NatDetr 1.52	6	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	7	168	25	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	26	28	27⅝	27⅝	⅛
	24⅛	NatFuel pf2.30		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞	+⅛
	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	294	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	Nat Homes		89	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
	5⅛	NatInd .38	4	45	7⅛	7	7⅛	
	11⅛	Ntind pf 1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	14	NMdCare .09e	11	148	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	7⅛	NMedE .36	5	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
	15⅛	NMinwSv .50	12	41	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
	16	NatPrsto 2	6	36	46⅛	45½	45⅞	+⅛
	8⅛	Nat Semicn	21	771	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
	9⅛	NSvcInd .82	9	135	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
	21⅛	NStand .96	8	20	16½	16	16	— ⅛
	4⅛	NStarch .88	13	15	51	50⅞	50⅞	+⅛
	9⅛	NatlStl 2.50	10	43	46	45⅛	46	+⅛
	3⅛	Nat Tea		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	Natoma 1.40	7	372	34⅛	33½	34⅛	
	7⅛	Neptune .68	8	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	7⅛	NevPw 1.60	6	33	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+⅛
	8⅛	NevP pf 1.74		z260	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
	1⅛	NevP pf2.30		z1920	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
	8⅛	NevP pf 1.95		4	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
	2	NEngEl 1.86	9	146	23	22⅛	22⅛	⅛
	3⅛	NEnGE 1.36	8	21	16⅛	16	16⅛	
	3⅛	NEnGE pf7.80		z300	103½	102½	102½	+2½
	6⅛	NEnP pf2.76		2	30	30	30	+⅛
	4⅛	NEngT 2.60	10	32	34⅛	33⅛	34	
		NYSEG 2.40	9	291	29	29⅛	29⅛	
		NYSE pf3.75		z610	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
		NYSE pf8.80		z140	100	99⅛	100	+⅛
		NYSE pf2.12		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
		Newball .46	9	27	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
		Newmt 1.60	14	309	27	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		2	85	83⅛	85	+3
	3	NiaMP 1.24	9	608	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	1⅛	NiaMet 3.40		z250	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+⅛
	0	NiaMof 4.10		z100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	NiaMof 4.85		z700	53⅛	53	53⅛	+1½
	8	NiaMpf 5.25		z10	58½	58½	58½	+½
	2½	NiaMpf 6.10		z2500	67	67	67	
	4	NiM pf 11.75		z20	117	117	117	
	5⅛	NiMof 10.60		z150	112	112	112	
	7	NiaM pf 7.72		z630	86	84	86	+½
		NiagShre .95e		41	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+1
	2⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	53	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
	2⅛	Nicor pf 1.90		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
	7⅛	NorfWn 1.76	8	161	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	Norlin 1.25	5	41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
	2⅛	Norris 1.68	7	65	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
	3	NoACoal .90	8	14	42	41⅛	42	+⅛
		NoAmMr .60e		89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	8	314	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+1⅛
	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	7	74	4	3⅛	4	
		NoCeAir wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	7⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	782	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
		NIndPS 1.48	8	124	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	NorNGs 2.08	7	89	47⅛	46⅛	47	+⅛
	2⅛	NoStPw 1.94	10	487	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
	1	NSPw pf3.60		z100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+1½
		NSPw pf4.10		z50	51	51	51	+1
		NSPw pf4.11		z10	58	58	58	— 3
		NorTel .64	31	327	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
		Northgate .75		48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
		Northrp 1.40	10	54	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
		NwstAirl .45	13	186	30⅛	29⅛	30	+⅛
		NwtBnc 1.40	10	214	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+⅛
		NwtEnrgy 2	6	38	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
		NwtEnr cf 2	6	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
		NwtInd 2.25	4	300	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
		Nwstind wt		3	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
		NwsMutL 1a	17	73	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		NwtStW 1.20	13	68	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
		Norton 1.80	8	64	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
		NorSmn .60b	16	875	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
		NorS pf 1.60		138	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+⅛
		NucorCp .32	7	60	26⅛	26	26	

O

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		OKCCp 1	5	96	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
		Oakind .40	9	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
		OakiteP 1	9	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
		OccidPet 1	13	3609	24⅛	23½	24	+⅛
		OccidPet wt		492	11¼	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
		OcciP pf2.16		12	39⅛	39	39⅛	+1⅛
		OcciP pf3.60		410	78	76	77⅛	+1⅛
		OccidPf pf 4		31	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛	+1⅛
		OccP pf2.50		31	27	27	27	— ⅛
		Ogden 1.20	5	35	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		OhioEd 1.70	10	308	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
		OhEd pf 3.90		z140	44	44	44	— ⅛
		OhEd pf 4.40		z720	50	49⅛	50	+⅛
		OhEd pf 4.56		z20	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
		OhEd pf 7.24		z60	82	82	82	
		OhEd pf 8.20		z50	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
		OhE pf 10.48		z10	111	111	111	
		OhPw pf8.04		z60	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
		OPwC pf7.60		z300	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+1⅛
		OhP pfA 14		z50	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	
		OhPw pf 14		z10	129	129	129	+⅛
		OhPw pf7.76		185	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+2⅛
		OklaGE 1.48	11	363	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
		OklaNG 1.80	8	34	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
		OlinCp 1.50	7	32	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅛
		Olinkraft 1.10	9	53	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14	9¼	Omark .72	7	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
17⅞	9	Oneida .84	7	22	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
18⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1.12	7	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
16	13	OranRk 1.36	9	238	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅛	Orange .20b	9	73	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
36⅛	21⅛	OutMar 1.40	8	275	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+1⅛
19½	12⅛	OutletCo .80	6	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	OvernitT .50	7	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	OverSh .20b	6	117	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
64⅛	42	OwensCng 1	14	149	63⅛	61⅞	62⅛	+⅛
63⅛	50	OwenIll 1.88	8	291	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
98	81	OwnIl pf4.75		2	86	86	86	+⅛
25⅛	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	5	9	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	5⅛	PNBMR .40	19	39	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
58⅛	35	PPGInd 2.20	8	149	55	54⅞	55	+⅛
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		99	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
14½	12½	PacAS 1.24		91	14⅛	14	14⅛	
24⅛	20	PacG E 1.88	9	437	23⅛	23	23⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.48	8	62	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	24⅛	PacLm 1.40	16	65	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	PacPetrl .86	9	129	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+1
23⅛	20	PacPw 1.80	9	340	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
18⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.40	9	52	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
5⅛		PacTin	8	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .60e	5	87	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
17½	12⅛	PalW pf 1.30		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
½	3⅛	Pamida .12	7	140	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PanAm Air		332	5	4⅞	4⅞	
47⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.30	9	169	47	46	46	— ⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcft .60t	7	66	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+½
18⅛	12½	Pargasinc 1	12	26	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+⅛
45	32	Parg pf 2.64		2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
36⅛	17⅛	ParkrDr .10e	8	41	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
36⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	9	6	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .48	8	86	15½	14⅛	15	
14⅛	7⅛	PatrkP 1.25t	13	31	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	Paylsnw .40	8	x28	20	19½	19⅛	+⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Peabody .16	12	58	23	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
5⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		53	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	47⅛	Penney 1.28	14	438	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
22⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	9	124	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
52	44⅛	PaPL pf 4.40		z90	52½	52	52½	+1½
54	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z140	53	52⅛	53	
95	80⅛	PaPL pf 8.40		z20	94½	94½	94½	+⅛
114⅛	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z200	112	112	112	
130	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z160	130½	129½	130½	+1½
90	77	PaPL pf 8		z40	90	88½	88½	— 1½
37⅛	26⅛	Pennwlt 1.60	9	51	32⅛	32	32	+⅛
56⅛	41½	Penwl pf2.50		2	48½	48	48½	
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		12	26	26	26	+⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.40	10	205	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	7	12	9⅛	8⅞	9	
47⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3.40	7	141	47	46	46	— ⅛
87½	69½	PepsiCo	15	409	78	76	77⅞	+2½
27½	18⅛	PerkElm .32	18	63	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
31	23⅛	PetInc 1.60	8	49	31	30⅛	31	+⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PetInc pf .80		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
17	13⅛	PetInc pf 1		4	17	17	17	
16⅛	10⅛	PeterPl .80a	10	12	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
80	63½	PetrleSt 1.60	17	115	76	75½	75⅛	— ⅛
26	19½	Petrolan .72	8	171	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+½
3⅛	25⅛	Pfizer .88	13	805	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
45⅛	34⅛	PhelpD 2.20	15	94	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	278	17⅛	17	17⅛	
44	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z500	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
49½	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z50	48	48	48	
82⅛	63½	PhilaEl pf 7		z100	81½	81½	81½	— ½
99½	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z180	98	98	98	
88	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z190	88	88	88	+½
88⅛	69⅛	PhilE pf 7.80		z420	87	86	86	— 2⅛
86	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z500	85½	86	86	+⅛
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	73	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+⅛
63⅛	49⅛	PhilMorr 1.30	14	527	62	59⅛	59⅛	
8½	3⅛	Philips Ind	27	77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14½	6⅛	Phillpind pf		7	12⅛	12½	12½	
65⅛	49½	PhilPet 1.80	13	205	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	7	17	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	9	116	17	16⅛	17	— ⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	8	11	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
8⅛	4½	Pierl Imprt	7	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1.16	13	62	40⅛	39½	39⅛	— ⅛
37	27⅛	Pioner 1.44	9	47	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	16⅛	PionerEl	15	143	17⅛	17½	17½	
18	13½	PitneyB .68	11	111	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	590	3 ½	37⅛	38	+½
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .09e	13	158	26⅛	25⅛	26	+⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	85	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Playboy .12	11	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16½	8⅛	Plessey .56e	7	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+½
16⅛	11⅛	Pneumo 1	5	109	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
45⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	18	472	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
14	6	Ponderosa	0	121	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	PopeTal .70	16	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅛	Portec .80	10	46	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+⅛
21⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.44	9	99	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅛
117	102	PoG pf 11.50		z220	111	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
70⅛	48⅛	Potltch 1.68	12	62	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	9	257	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
53	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z520	53	52⅛	52⅛	
47½	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z100	47½	47½	47½	
60⅛	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z130	60⅛	60	60⅛	+⅛
15	10⅛	Premier .48	8	190	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
18½	14⅛	Premr pf .90		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
100⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	17	224	91⅛	90⅛	91	+⅛
12⅛	⅛	ProdRsh .48	7	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
50½	27	Prolar 1.40	8	34	30⅛	29	30½	+1½
19⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.46	10	53	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	PSvcIn 1.92	11	129	31⅛	30⅛	31	+⅛
43½	39	PSInd pf3.50		z50	42⅛	42½	42½	— ⅛
14	12	PSInd pf1.08		z28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	87	21⅛	20⅛	21	+⅛
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z60	29	29	29	
23⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.52	10	137	23⅛	22⅛	23	+⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	9	651	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	40	PSEG pf4.18		z100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
51	41	PSEG pf4.30		z50	50½	50	50⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z100	59⅛	59½	59⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	24⅛	PSEG pf2.17		7	25⅛	25	25	
77⅛	66	PSEG pf6.80		z50	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
91	75	PSEG pf7.70		z6100	91	90	90	+1
91½	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z2750	92⅛	92½	92⅛	+⅛
107½	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z100	107	107	107	+½
6⅛	4	Publckr Ind		307	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2⅛	PuerRl Cem		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	9	38	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
33⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.32	9	129	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	PurexCp 1.08	10	170	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
6⅛	2½	Purltn Fash	5	32	3⅛	3	3	
45½	28⅛	Purolfr 1.12	9	102	27	26⅛	27	+⅛
28⅛	20⅛	QuakOat .92	10	469	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+⅛
70	58⅛	QukOat pf 3		1	63	63	63	— ½
112½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z150	112½	111	112½	+2½
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	14	210	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+½
7½	5⅛	Questor .05r	10	9	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	13	470	26⅛	26	26	+⅛
71¼	52	RCAcvpf 4		12	70¼	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	RTE .20	13	37	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	46½	RalstonPu 1.20	15	215	53½	52⅛	53⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada	145	208	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7	Rancoin .64	7	25	13	12⅛	13	
8⅛	3	Rapid Am		66	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35½	26⅛	Raybst 1.50b	6	34	31	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
25⅛	15⅛	RaymInt .80	7	87	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
67⅛	44⅛	Raythn 1.28	11	167	60⅛	59⅛	60	+⅛
23	15⅛	ReadBat .80	4	193	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+⅛
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		65	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
15⅛	9⅛	ReeceCp .74	10	x26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	ReevesBro 1.44	5	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19½	19⅛	ReichCh .74	8	106	19½	18½	19	+⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .36	6	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	10	65	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
20⅛	6	Relian Grp	.56	79	18⅛	17⅛	18	
35⅛	18	RelGrp pfB		19	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
25	8½	RelGrp pfC		25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
27⅛	25½	Relin pf 2.68		16	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+½
9⅛	6½	Republic Cp	9	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	10	RepFinS .80	6	28	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		33	1⅛	1½	1⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	230	32⅛	31⅛	32	+⅛
34	27⅛	RepTex 1.20	8	15	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+⅛
18	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	14	234	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26	19⅛	RevcoDS .24	19	59	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
45	30⅛	Revlon .80	16	497	41	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Rexham .40	7	51	10	9⅛	9⅛	
63⅛	35	Reynin 3.28	9	272	65⅛	64⅛	65	
80	63	Reyin pf2.25		6	76⅛	74⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	22⅛	ReyMet 1.20	8	339	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
91	58½	ReyM pf4.50		16	84	81	84	+1½
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	7	37	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	8	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	25⅛	RichMer .70	11	118	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	9	87	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
21½	14⅛	RiegelT 1.30	5	50	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .70	7	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf .80		41	13	13⅛	13	+⅛
20⅛	10½	RiteAid .24	12	93	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Robshaw 1.10	9	236	23	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	6	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
12⅛	9½	Robins .28a	10	231	12⅛	12	12	+½
19⅛	15½	RochG 1.23b	8	24	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
116⅛	107	RochG pf 11		z70	118	118	118	+1⅛
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88a	7	48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Rockwr .76	5	57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
30⅛	23⅛	RockwInt 2	9	101	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
81	67	RkInt pf 4.75		2	78	78	78	+⅛
74⅛	46⅛	RohmH 1.2	19	131	47⅛	47⅛	47½	+½
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		90	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	10	231	22	21⅛	22	
6	3⅛	Ronson Cp		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	Roper 1.40	7	30	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	10	67	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
37⅛	18½	Rosario .40b	10	53	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
39⅛	28⅛	Rowan .20	4	44	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
23⅛	14⅛	RoyCCol .80	8	69	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoyID 3.26e	5	915	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
13⅛	4⅛	RoyInd .20e	9	1326	10⅛	10⅛	13⅛	—
29⅛	22½	Rubbrm .48	16	103	28⅛	28	28	+⅛
31	15	Rucker .28e	8	418	31	30⅛	31	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	RussTog .76	7	65	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	9	RyderSys .05e	8	219	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	12	73	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	SCM Cp .80	6	336	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SOSCon .48	7	30	14⅛	13⅛	14	+⅛
59	35	SabineR 1	4	34	48½	48	48	— 1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saigdin .06e	9	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
46⅛	39⅛	Safeway 2.20	10	213	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+⅛
13	8	SageCp .28	7	72	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50	33⅛	StJoMin 1.30	13	40	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.32	12	11	13	12⅛	13	
41⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	17	41⅛	41½	41½	
10⅛	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		55	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
33⅛	30⅛	StRegP 1.64	9	133	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Salant .24b	6	87	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Sambos .40	10	305	17	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	SanDGs 1.28	7	128	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
11	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	5	20	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Sanders	16	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 2	9	185	39⅛	39½	39⅛	+⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SFeInd pf.50		22	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
48⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	509	41⅛	40	41½	+1⅛
14	9⅛	SaraWel .50	7	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Saul RlEst		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	SavA Stop	23	69	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	SavOnDr .20	8	23	7	6⅛	6⅛	—
10	8	SavEIP .65e	5	98	10⅛	9⅛	10	+⅛
19⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		6	10⅛	13⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	SavinBM .10e	9	94	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	10	132	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
60⅛	43	ScheraPl 1	16	471	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
24	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	9	224	17⅛	16⅛	17	+⅛
103	70	Schlumb 1.20	20	416	94⅛	94	94⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SCOAIn .30	5	31	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	20	83	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	51	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	ScottFor .84	7	106	20⅛	19⅛	20	+⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	434	20⅛	19⅞	20	
16⅛	7	Scottys .10	10	10	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	ScovillMfg 1.20		154	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	16	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
9⅛	7⅛	Scudd pf. 3a		79	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	SeaCont .25	6	189	24⅛	23⅞	24	+⅛
34⅛	20½	SeabCL 2	6	433	34	33⅛	33⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30⅛	19⅛	Seagram .80	9	96	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .05e	6	12	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10⅛	SealPw .80	6	37	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
18	10⅛	SearleG .52	9	923	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
77⅛	60⅛	Sears 1.60e	17	787	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	12	104	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcoinc .30	6	147	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	10½	SeligLtz 1.20b	5	38	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCoInt .20	4	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18½	11½	Servomt .36	7	101	18½	17⅛	18	
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .40	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Shapell .10	7	69	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
13⅛	4⅛	ShearH .20e	3	149	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
78⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 3	8	170	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+½
33⅛	22½	ShellT 1.01e	6	9	30	30	30	+½
14½	10⅛	ShellGl .60a	4	145	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛
23	18⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
19½	15⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		4	17½	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
43	30⅛	SherwW 2.20	12	24	40	39½	39½	— ½
10⅛	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	81	13⅛	13⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27	16⅛	Signal 1.10	12	324	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
42⅛	32	Signode 1.20	13	30	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	7	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24½	19⅛	Simm .88a	18	38	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
23⅛	11⅛	SimpPat .50	15	385	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28	8⅛	Singer Co.10e		242	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		10	48⅛	41⅛	41½	
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	14	27	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
120½	65	Skelly 1.60a	11	50	110½	108½	110⅛	+1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	8	52	10⅛	9⅛	10	
22⅛	16⅛	Skyline .32	24	180	19⅛	18⅛	19	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .80	24	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
42⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	10	474	45⅛	42	42	— ½
82½	58½	Smithkline 2	17	489	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—
10⅛	18	SmithTr .60	6	3	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20	16⅛	Smucker .90	6	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
12⅛	10⅛	SolaBas .60	8	30	11½	11⅛	11½	
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta Int	20	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .02e	23	1179	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
40⅛	29⅛	SooLin 3e	6	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
19⅛	16⅛	SCarEG 1.52	10	174	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Soutdwn .60	5	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	100	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ½
9	5	SoeastPS 1.30t	7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20½	18⅛	SoCalE 1.88	7	434	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	16⅛	SouthCo 1.46	10	3401	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
40⅛	31⅛	SoInGE 2.52	8	4	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
58⅛	46⅛	SoNRes 1.85	7	292	55	54⅛	54⅛	+⅛
39⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	9	25	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—
50⅛	43⅛	SoNE pf 3.82		z20	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
57	50½	SoNE pf 4.62		z4600	55½	55⅛	55½	
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	491	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	63	61½	60⅛	61½	+⅛
6⅛	5⅛	SouRy pf .50		22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
40½	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	8	62	36	35½	36	+⅛
27⅛	21	Southind .50b	12	209	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
39⅛	34	SouRoyl .48	17	75	40	39	40	+1
24⅛	17⅛	SwtBksh 1	10	61	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwtFor .20	28	107	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		18	22	21⅛	22	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	10	87	15⅛	15	15⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	SprinFd	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Sparton .40	6	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+½
16⅛	10	SperryHut 1	7	89	16	15⅛	16	
37	31	SprryHpf 3		7	36⅛	36⅛	36½	
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	10	627	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+½
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	8	7	15⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	14	9	25⅛	24⅛	25	+⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Squibb .96	10	368	29	27⅛	29	+1⅛
31⅛	18⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	94	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
24½	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		36	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	27	StBrand 1.28	12	381	31⅛	30½	31¼	+1⅛
49⅛	34⅛	StBPaint .40	22	46	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
39⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	979	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
58½	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	507	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+⅛
80⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	23	230	78⅛	76½	78⅛	+2¼
9⅛	5⅛	StdPress .40		48	7½	7⅛	7½	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	12	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Standex .80	6	1	17	17	17	+⅛
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.12a	9	76	31⅛	31⅛	31½	
17	6⅛	Stanray .80	13	24	17	17	17	
22½	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		22	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	128	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Starchl .48	6	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
21	15	SterDrug .70	11	644	16	15½	15⅛	+⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPrs .03e	6	45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
16	8⅛	Sterndnt .40	9	136	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	6	161	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	29	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
26⅛	18	StokVC 1.20	10	21	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
63⅛	4 ½	StoneW 2.50	7	11	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
15⅛	12	StonCon .56	5	36	15	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
21	13⅛	StopShop 1	6	14	16	15⅛	16	+⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	64	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	StorerB 1	7	17	24⅛	24½	24½	
15⅛	10⅛	StridRite .80	6	6	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
45½	36⅛	StuWor 1.32	4	43	40⅛	40½	40⅛	+⅛
50½	45	StW pfA 1.40		3	45½	45	45	— 1
6½	3⅛	SuavSho .08e	5	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	8	57	21⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
26	11⅛	SunChm .40	7	42	27	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
46½	26⅛	SunCo 2	7	488	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+⅛
48⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		403	48⅛	47⅛	48	+⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	89	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1	9	75	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
13½	9½	SunsMg .18t	30	101	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
22½	16⅛	SuperVal .66	11	64	22½	21⅛	22½	+1⅛
241½	148	SuprOil 1.80	20	13	230	227½	228	
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .30	6	40	7⅛	7½	7½	—
48½	16	Superscpe	6	46	20	19⅛	19⅛	+½
7½	4	Sutro Mtg		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
19½	16⅛	Swank 1a	7	65	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
22½	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	50	18⅛	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	30½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Systron		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	9	80	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp	13	153	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
38½	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	9	120	36⅛	35⅛	36	+⅛
226½	191½	TRW pf 4.25		1	220	220	220	
86⅛	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		3	82	81⅛	82	— ⅛
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		5	73⅛	72½	73½	+⅛
32½	22⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	29	28⅛	28	28½	+⅛
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		53	6	5⅛	6	+⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	102	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	TalleypfB 1		26	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
20⅛	15⅛	TampEl 1.12	9	926	20⅛	20	20⅛	
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	10	232	38⅛	38⅛	38½	+⅛
38⅛	37⅛	Tandy wd		265	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
21⅛	11½	Tandycrft	7	34	14⅛	14½	14½	+⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Tappan .20	10	268	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
49⅛	18	Technicr .20	12	222	40⅛	39⅛	39½	
7	4⅛	Technicolr		25	5	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
19⅛	9	Technicon	14	182	13½	12⅛	13½	+⅛
68½	44⅛	Tektronx .30	17	49	64	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	5	29	7	6⅛	7	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	7	220	68⅛	67½	67⅛	— ⅛
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		1	103	103	103	— 1
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		160	8	7⅛	7⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	11	134	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅛	26	Tennco 1.88	9	852	36⅛	35⅛	36½	+⅛
139⅛	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	135	135	135	+1
18	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	8	214	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		101	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1123	27½	27	27⅛	+⅛
40⅛	34½	TexCom 1.10	11	74	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
39⅛	28½	TexEst 1.85	8	291	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+⅛
28⅛	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		17	28	28	28	+⅛
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		11	31	30⅛	31	+⅛
48	29	TexGsT 2	9	72	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	TexInd 1b	14	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
129⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1.32	25	599	97⅛	97	97⅛	+⅛
9½	5⅛	TexInt	14	156	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
28⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .20	11	115	27	26½	26⅛	+⅛
29⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	18	2	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	674	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
37⅛	27½	Texsglf 1.20	10	372	2 ⅛	29	28⅛	+⅛
9⅛	3	Texfi Ind		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	20½	Textron 1.20	9	90	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	28½	Textr pf 2.08		8	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
28⅛	19½	Textr pf 1.40		16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	6	53	186	18⅛	18⅛	+
43	33	ThomBet .8	19	6	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	ThomIn .44	10	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	7	15	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	76	8⅛	7⅛	8	
19⅛	16⅛	TidwlMr .40	6	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
19½	10⅛	TigerInt .40	8	270	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+½
39⅛	31½	TimeInc 1.15	13	91	37½	37⅛	37½	+⅛
23⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .60	13	103	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
59⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.30a	10	65	53	52⅛	52⅛	
15⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		126	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		7	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
26	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	9	52	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19⅛	10	TonkaCp .48	4	51	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Tracor .20	7	20	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
36½	19½	TraneCo 1.08	10	33	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
36⅛	29	TranUn 1.76	10	98	37	36	36	— ⅛
15⅛	7½	TransW Air	27	319	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		34	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Transam .66	9	652	14⅛	13⅛	14	
102	65	Trans pf4.50		2	102	102	102	
23½	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	Transco .90	8	437	18	17⅛	18	
13⅛	8	Transcn .52	7	12	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
27⅛	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		13	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	5	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	7	121	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
3 ⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	11	313	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
44⅛	32⅛	Travelr pf 2		26	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.56a		160	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf 2.50		3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
15½	7⅛	TrianInd .90t		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6½	TriangPc .40e	19	41	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
23	15	Trinity .80	6	132	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Tropican .30	21	75	31⅛	31	31½	+⅛
15⅛	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	216	15	14⅛	14⅛	
15	8⅛	TwanCen .50	9	76	10½	10	10	
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .40	10	59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
22⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	7	81	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	21⅛	UALInc .60		325	27½	26⅛	27	+⅛
29⅛	21⅛	UALInc .68		325	27½	26⅛	27	+⅛
17⅛	13½	UG ICp 1.40	8	15	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+⅛
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z300	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	13	14⅛	14	14	
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	13	14⅛	14	14	
5⅛	⅛	UMET Tr		167	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10	UOP .22e		64	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	4	41	32⅛	31⅛	32	+⅛
63⅛	56⅛	UVIn pf 5.50		1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+1
25⅛	18⅛	UARCO 1.30	8	11	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	5	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	UnBancp .84	13	260	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
67⅛	58⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	84	66⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
76⅛	55⅛	UnCarb 2.50	9	411	62⅛	61⅛	62	+1⅛
9⅛	6	Un Commrc		113	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	12	118	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	220	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z100	50	50	50	
30	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		10	30⅛	30	30	+½
90	76	UnEl pf 8		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+⅛
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
58	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	8	234	5 ⅛	58	58⅛	+⅛
75⅛	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		10	75⅛	75	75⅛	+⅛
100⅛	76	UPacCp 3.40	14	273	101	100⅛	101	+½
2⅛	11-16	Unions Inc		29	1	15-16	1	
9½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	188	256	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
83⅛	71	Unirvl pf 8		z100	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	UnH Brands	10	90	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		56	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
10½	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	14	UnEnRs 1.52	5	326	25	25⅛	25	+⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	72	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	16	102	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
27	22⅛	UIllum 2.44	9	9	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+⅛
25½	24½	UIllum pf2.20		z300	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60b	8	27	22½	22	22½	+½
13⅛	6⅛	Unitin pf .42		5	13	13	13	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	7	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	UnitMM .40		157	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	11	164	32⅛	32	32½	+½
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min	48	18	3	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	UnitRelg .56	10	21	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.08e		17	17⅛	16⅛	17	+⅛
53⅛	32½	USFidG 2.64	12	245	53½	51⅛	53	+1⅛
26⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	65	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
29⅛	22½	USGy pf 1.80		10	29½	29	29	
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	12	222	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
8	3⅛	USInd .40	10	444	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
17⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .32	5	75	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltylnv		41	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.20	7	217	26½	26	26⅛	+⅛
57½	45⅛	US Steel 2.20	9	505	51⅛	50½	51	+⅛
26½	19⅛	USTobac 1	12	59	25	24⅛	25	+⅛
385	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	428	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
172⅛	113½	UnTech pf 8		23	168	164⅛	167½	+4½
116	104	UnTch pf7.32		20	115	114	115	+½
2⅛	1⅛	UnitTel wt		205	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
24⅛	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .10	10	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9½	Univar .56	6	9	10½	10⅛	10½	
30⅛	18½	UnLeaf 1.56	8	17	31⅛	31	31	+⅛
48½	34⅛	Upjohn 1.08	15	284	38	37½	37⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .40	7	123	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
44	27⅛	UtahPL 3.12	9	124	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
33⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		27	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+⅛

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	16⅛	VFCp 1.10	7	716	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Valleyln .40	7	88	7⅛	7	7⅛	
17⅛	12	Varian .28	12	101	14	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc.05e	4	64	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	3⅛	Venice .20	7	22	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21	16½	Vetco .10e	9	256	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	10	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	VictorCm .05e		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	9	1176	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
45⅛	40	VaEP pf4.04		z30	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	49	VaEP pf 5		z230	57	55⅛	57	+1⅛
106⅛	98	VaEP pf9.75		z350	106½	105½	106⅛	+1
31½	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		6	31	30⅛	31	+⅛
88½	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		200	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
81	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z100	79½	79½	79½	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	10	62	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	64	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	16⅛	Wachova .50	10	31	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		61	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .10	14	71	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Walgrn 1.10	8	10	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅛	24	WlkrA 1.40a	9	60	28½	28	28½	+⅛
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	9	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
22½	11½	WallMu 1	8	24	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	28⅛	WaltJlm 1.20	9	272	39	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		16	42	41½	42	+½
10⅛	5⅛	WardFl .47t		9	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ½
12½	5½	Warnaco .60l		23	7⅛	7½	7¼	
30½	16½	WarnS 1.20	16	13	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
27	17½	WrnCom .60	8	90	26	25⅛	25⅛	
94	63½	WrnC pf 4.25		2	90½	90½	90½	— 2½
51½	35	WrnC pf 1.25		1	51½	51½	51½	
10½	6½	WrnerCo .40	7	11	9	8⅛	9	
38½	27½	WarnerL 1	13	1324	29	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
30⅛	18	WashGs 1.88	16	14	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+⅛
19½	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	17	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
20	12 ⅛	WashStl 1	5	22	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
25	19⅛	WasWat 1.76	8	45	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	WasteM .10e	12	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
35⅛	14	WatkinJ .32	13	78	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	WavGos .48	8	17	7½	7⅛	7½	
7	4	Wean Unit	9	12	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	7	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	WebbDel E	11	50	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
26⅛	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	8	308	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	WellFM .54e	24	59	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	WstctTr 1.94	8	7	27	26½	27	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	WnAirL .40s	11	118	10	9⅛	9⅛	—
30⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	9	119	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
15⅛	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	5	55	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	6	122	14	13⅛	13⅛	
19½	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	7	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	10	149	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13	WestoEl .97	6	885	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Wstvaco 1.10	91	48	31⅛	30⅛	31	+⅛
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	25	714	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
66⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		75	62⅛	62½	62⅛	+½
25⅛	18	WheelFr .60a	12	78	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16	WheelPit Stl	9	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
60	53	WhelPit pf 6		z350	59⅛	59	59⅛	+1⅛
51½	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22	Whirlpol .80	14	287	2 ½	27⅛	28⅛	+1½
27⅛	18½	WhiteCons 1a	7	248	27⅛	26⅛	27	+½
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot	21	275	6	5⅛	6	— ½
25⅛	18⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	33	23⅛	22½	22⅛	⅛
6⅛	3	Whittaker	11	95	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Wickes .18r	10	245	14⅛	14	14½	— ⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .32	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	20	WilimsCos 1	9	358	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	36	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	Winnebago	25	150	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	13⅛	WinterJ .80a	7	38	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛
32	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	10	301	31	30½	30⅛	
106⅛	99	WisE pf 8.90		z30	105½	105½	105½	+½
20⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	14	31	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+⅛
30	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		7	28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
22⅛	16	WiscPL 1.60	10	8	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22	15⅛	WiscPS 1.46	9	43	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30	20½	Witco 1.40	7	57	29	28⅛	28⅛	
21⅛	10	WitrD .60	5	52	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .10e	8	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	Womctco .52	7	70	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22	15	WoodPet .20	12	102	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	7	464	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
39⅛	312	wolw pf 2.20		30	37	36⅛	37	+⅛
6 ⅛	3⅛	WorldAir	28	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
86½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	5	72½	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	Wurltzer .40	5	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	12	44	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		124	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCo 1.20	13	1415	57⅛	55⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
15	7⅛	Xtra Inc.08e	10	155	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind	9	35	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+⅛

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	11⅛	ZaleCorp .88	6	77	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16	10⅛	Zapata .30b	3	60	12	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	62	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	13	253	27½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnind .4	10	51	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue
December 23, 1976

All these bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK

Oslo

US $ 60,000,000 8½% Bonds due 1991

unconditionally guaranteed by the

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Issue price: 99½%

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. | **BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited** | **CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP**

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited | **HAMBROS BANK Limited** | **KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE**

ORION BANK Limited | **SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated**

BERGEN BANK | **DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK** | **FELLESBANKEN A/S**

AFIN S.p.A.
ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A.E. AMES & CO. Limited
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ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ASIAC – ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
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BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL
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BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
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BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited
GUNNAR BØHN & CO. A/S
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CHASE MANHATTAN Limited
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
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CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
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DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
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EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
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GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVES GENEVOIS
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KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
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KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. Limited
LAZARD FRERES & CIE
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited
LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERCK, FINCK & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
NORDIC BANK Limited
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
OSLO HANDELSBANK A/S
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
PKBANKEN
POSTIPANKKI
PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB
ROTHSCHILD BANK AG
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SCANDINAVIAN BANK Limited
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL Limited
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SPARBANKERNAS BANK AB
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK OVERSEAS INC.
TRADITION SECURITIES Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
J. VONTOBEL & CO.
M.M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WEISSCREDIT
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.
WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO.
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited
ZENTRALSPARKASSE DER GEMEINDE WIEN

هكذا من الأصل

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Closing Prices Dec. 21, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8615	Abitibi	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
52	Acklands	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
850	Agnico E	380	380	380	+ 5
1300	Agra Ind A	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14690	Alta Gas A	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
4300	Alminex	7	6⅞	6⅞	
375	Andres W	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9100	Atco A	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
9731	Bell Canad	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+ ⅛
3560	BP Can	58	7¾	8	+ ⅛
350	Banister C	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8916	Bank N S	20½	20	20	
753	Beth Cop A	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
9500	Block Bros	455	450	455	+ 5
3000	Bovis Cor	65	65	65	r37o;b
300	Bramalea	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7 00	GZ DA				— 2
200	Brenda M	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
2900	Bridger	$7¾	7¼	7⅜	
100	BCFP	$24	24	24	+ ¼
740	BC Phone	$13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
825	Brunswk	490	480	485	+ 5
350	Budd Auto	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
74	Cad Frv	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ½
2639	Cal Pow A	$33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅝
1200	Camflo	$9	9	9	
500	Campau A	360	360	360	+ 5
11577	C Nor West	$7¾	7	7¾	+ 1
150	C Pakrs C	17½	17½	17½	— 1
1720	Can Perm	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
1500	Can Trust A	19½	19⅛	19½	
1400	C Tung	$5	495	5	
900	C Cablsy	$13¼	13½	13½	— ¼
900	Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
100	CGE	$22½	22½	22½	+ ½
5374	CI Bk Com	$25⅛	25	25	— ½
1605	Cdn Tire A	41½	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
6890	C Utilies	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
460	Candel Oil	11½	11	11	— ⅛
2250	Cassiar	$5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1150	Celanese	330	325	325	+ 5
200	Chieftan D	$10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ¼
2000	Con Distrb	315	310	315	+ 5
4325	Cons Gas	14	13⅞	13⅞	
2206	Con Fardy	310	305	310	
100	Conwest	320	320	320	
1800	Craigmt	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
830	Crush Intl	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
1000	Cyprus	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
900	Denison	58⅞	58¼	58¾	
1100	Dicknsn	390	380	390	+20
200	Dofasco A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
1200	Dom Store	14¼	14	14¼	
1400	Du Pont	12½	12⅛	12½	
200	Dylex L A	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2610	East Mal	174	171	174	+ 3
7025	Electro A	300	288	300	+ 5
30	Emco	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
2417	Falcon C	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
1438	Falcon	32½	31¼	32½	+1⅛
500	Fed Ind A	495	490	490	+ 5
100	Fed Plon	$25	25	25	
200	Ford Cnda	$88	88	88	+1½
2000	Francana	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
200	Fruehauf	$5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ½
6025	Gnt Mascf	130	120	130	+ 8
513	Graft G	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ¼
100	Granduc	110	110	110	+10
100	GL Paper	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
700	Greyhnd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
478	Guar Trst	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1450	H Group A	300	290	300	+25
100	Hard Crp A	455	455	455	+ 5
1725	Hawker A	465	460	465	
457	Hayes D A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11400	H Bay Co	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
1600	IAC	15	14¾	15	
288	Indusmin	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
1800	Inland Gas	9¼	9½	9¼	+ ¼
26565	Inter-City	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
1455	Int Mogul	270	262	270	+13
5890	Int Pipe A	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
7600	Inv Grp A	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
4533	MB Ltd	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ¼
100	M Lf Mills	28	28	28	
110	Maigml A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
100	Mel Stm ua	$9½	9½	9½	+ ½
36097	Moore	$36¼	35⅝	36¼	+1⅛
3000	Murphy	$7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
100	Nabrs Dlg	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
300	Nat Trust	$14	13¾	13¾	— ¾
3500	Neonex	186	180	1 6	+11
9811	Noranda A	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
10000	Norcen	11	10¼	10⅞	
4500	NTecm B w	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	— ⅛
1200	Nowsco W	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
900	Orchan A	206	205	205	+ 1
2700	Oshawa A	330	325	325	— 5
2300	Pamour A	300	290	300	+20
650	PanCan P	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
75	Patino N V	$15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
1000	Petrofina	$16¾	16¾	16¾	¼
6405	Pop Shops	455	450	450	— 5
1885	Pine Point	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ¼
500	Pitts C	435	430	430	
1300	Placer	19¼	18¼	19¼	+ ½
226	Redpath A	24¾	24⅛	24¾	
6200	Reed Ostr A	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
7161	Revmu Prp	64	63	63	— 1
4290	Shell Can	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
3817	Sherritt A	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
2200	Siebens	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
8230	Simpsons	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
100	Simpson S	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
200	Slater Stl	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
50	Southm A	$19	19	19	
300	St Brodcst	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
5939	Stelco A	$23⅞	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
2200	Steep R	200	197	197	— 7
2000	Teck Cor A	5⅛	490	5⅛	+22
200	Teck Cor B	450	450	450	
7958	Tor Dm Bk	18½	18¼	18¼	
300	Tor Star B	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2090	Traders A	14	14	14	— ⅛
2770	Trns Mt A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5294	TrCan PL	12¾	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
500	Un - Carbid	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12000	UGas A	8½	8⅜	8½	
1020	Union Oil	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
100	U Keno	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
9500	U Siscoe	5¾	5½	5¾	
4500	Upp Can	100	100	100	— 5
1450	Van Der	250	250	250	+10
100	Vestgron	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
1250	Voyager P	16	15¾	16	
900	Weldwod	12⅛	12	12	
200	Weston	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
700	Woodwd A	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
7150	Yk Bear	325	310	325	+10
2100	Yukon C	162	161	161	— 4

Total sales 1,870,033 shares

European Gold Markets

Dec. 22, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	133.90	133.60	U.C.
Zurich	133.875	134.125	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	133.06	133.78	+0.58

U.S. dollars per ounce.

French Company To Dismiss 9,000

HAYANGE, France, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ). — The Sacilor-Sollac French steel group informed its workers committee yesterday it will gradually dismiss 9,000 persons from now to mid-1979.

It is the first official announcement of outright dismissals in the crisis-ridden steel industry of the Lorraine region.

Last week the company announced an extension of the current temporary layoff of most of its 32,100 workers through Feb. 5 next year because of dwindling orders.

The group, which produces 9 million tons of steel, or 30 per cent of French output, employs over 48,000 workers—about 32,100 at Sacilor and 16,000 at Solac.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb.	May
130	8.50	10.00
135	5.50	7.50
140	4.00	5.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 320123 - Telex 27479

Swiss Output Declines

BERN, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The Swiss industrial production index in the third quarter fell 3.57 per cent to 135, base 1963, compared with the second quarter, but was 1 per cent higher than in the third quarter last year, the government reported.

U.S. Utilities Cutback

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ). —U.S. investor-owned electric utilities cut back on the money appropriated for future projects by 23 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1976, the Conference Board reported.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked .

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
600	Algoma	$ 17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
13125	Bank Mont	$ 13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
600	Basic Res	$ 9	8⅞	9	+ ½
100	CAE Ind	$ 8	8	8	— ⅛
400	Can CemenfLa	$ 8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
100	Cdn Int Pow	$ 16¼	16¼	16¼	
200	Canron	$ 21	20¾	21	
1020	Con Bath	$ 27	27	27	
550	Crn Zell A	$ 18¾	18¾	18¾	+1
100	Dom Text	$ 7⅞	7⅞	73	+ ¼
950	Fncl Col	145	144	145	—6
288	Gaz Metro	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
525	Molson A	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
200	Mont Trust	$ 9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
8119	Price Co.	$ 10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
100	Rolland A	375	375	375	
[illegible]	Royal BANK	/	23⅞	24⅛	
[illegible]	Roy Trust A	$ 16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
1800	Zellers	310	291	310	+45

Total sales 542,360 shares.

INVEST IN TIMBER IN SWAZILAND
"THE SWITZERLAND OF AFRICA"
Invest $437 (10 shares) to earn $145 per annum in perpetuity.
Shares can be obtained in units of 10, 100 or more. The company was founded in 1963. Forestry development commenced in 1972 when roads, houses, stores, power and pumping plants and airfield were installed.
Get in on the ground floor, further details:
A.A. Farms Ltd., P.O. Box 166, Johannesburg 2000 S. Africa.
Tel.: No. 642 5027, Johannesburg.

FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA

The Directors have declared a Dividend of 14 c (U.S.) per share the record date of which is November 30, 1976, payable 13th January, 1977.
Holders of bearer shares should present Coupon No. 6 at the Head office of the Bank of Bermuda Limited, Hamilton, Bermuda or Julius Baer International Limited, 38 Mincing Lane, London EC3, or Bank Julius Bar and Company Ltd., Bahnhofstrasse 36, Zurich, Switzerland.
Registered shareholders of record November 30, 1976, will have their dividend cheques mailed to their address.
Hamilton Bermuda, November 30, 1976.
C.T. Collis, Secretary.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅝-4⅞	5⅝-5⅞	½-¾	15¼-15¾
1 M.	4⅞-4½	5 -5¼	1¾-2	15⅝-15¾
3 M.	4⅞-5	4¾-5	1⅞-2⅛	15 -15⅞
6 M.	5¼-5⅝	4¾-5	2⅞-3⅛	14⅞-15
1 Y.	5½-5⅝	4¾-5	2⅞-3⅛	14⅝-14⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	85.90	85.30	105.60	80.60
Brussels	102.05	101.43	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	136.45	135.11	150.66	130.67
London 30	344.50	337.90	420.80	265.30
London 500	159.03	156.07	183.00	125.80
Milan	73.40	73.20	81.17	64.93
Paris	78.50	76.40	112.10	73.80
Sydney	429.43	431.03	522.63	404.89
Tokyo (n)	373.72	371.61	373.72	326.68
Tokyo (o)	4911.83	4863.53	4911.83	4451.62
Zurich	298.50	293.90	304.00	280.10

(n) New (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.60
Albert Heijn	81.20
Algembank	306
Amrobank	69.70
A'dam Rub	53
Fokker	28.50
Heineken	129
H.V.A.	55.50
Holl-Am-H	88.50
Hoogovens	35.50
K.L.M	89
Nat Neder	87.40
Pakhoed	74.50
Phillips	25.60
Robeco	182.50
Rolinco	134.60
Royal Dutch	126.10
Unilever	119.90
Van Ommer	181
VerMach	74.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,130
Brux-Lamb	1,760
Cock Ougree	544
Electrobel	5,840
GB-Inno-BM	1,720
Hoboken	2,950
Pétrofina	4,350
Ph Gevaert	1,130
Soc Générale	2,130
Solvay	2,525
Un Minière	980

Frankfurt

AEG	82.40
BASF	158.30
Bayer	135.50
Commerzbk	191.50
Conf Gummi	67.50
Daimler	333.50
Deemag	145.50
DeutBank	285.70
DresdeBk	226.50
Hoechst	136.80
Gels Aktien	72.50
Hoesch	45.10
Kartstd	334.50
Kaufhof	208
KHD	141.50
Lufthansa	90
Mannesmann	175.80
Metallgesell	211
Neckermann	44
RWE new	162.50
Schering	291
Siemens	262.50
Thyssen	113.20
Veba	114
Volkswagen	134.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.25
Anglo-Am cp	19.75
Barclay bk	2.40
Beecham Gr	3.86
BICC	0.86
Boots	1.21
Bowater	1.76
Brit-Am Tob	2.73
Brit Oxyg	0.63
Brit Pet	7.70
Burmah	0.39
CadburySc	0.35½
Chartered	1.24
Courtaulds	0.84
DeBeer D	1.88
Decca Rec	2.40
Distillers	1.20
Dunlop	0.77
E Mus Ind	2.26
GEC	1.69
FreeStGed	10.00
GKN	2.80
Glaxo Gr	4.00
Gold Fields	1.54
Gt Un St	1.75
Guinness	1.25
Hawker-Sidd	4.36
Hudson Bay	11 9/16
Imp Chem	3.28
Imps	0.64
Mark&Spen	0.94
Metal Bc.	2.38
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.62
Rand Mines	1.64
Rank Org	1.26
Royal Dutch	43.50
R.T.Z	1.75
Shell	4.52
Thorn (A)	1.90
Tube Invest	2.94
Union Carb	2.05
Vickers	1.39
War L3½	25.50
West Deep	7.10
West Drief	18.25
West Hold	13 3/16
West Min	1.40
Woolworth	0.49½
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	890
Erba	1,680
Erc Marelli	336
Fiat	2,050
Finsider	228
Generali	38,890
IFI	2,069
Italgas	710
Italsider	304
LaRinas	63.50
Montedis	325
Olivetti	1,332
Pirelli	1,535
Snia Visco	1,108
Terni	245

Paris

Air Liquide	335
Alimentaire	86.10
BSN	457.10
Carrefour	1,365
Cim Lafarge	178
Citroën	40.40
Cie Bancaire	319.50
CFP	102
CGE	265
CCF	99.95
Ferodo	342
Iméfal	86
L'Oréal	852
Mach Bull	27.20
Michelin	1,185
Moët-Henn	439
Moulinex	197
Paribas	150.50
PUK	77
Penarroya	41.20
Perrier	83
Peugeot	202
Rh Poulenc	75
Sacilor	29.30
St Gobain	114.20
Suez	211.50
Télémécan	587
Thomson	169
Usinor	33.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,350
Buerlhe	1,915
B Boveri	1,610
Ciba Geigy	1,305
Cr Suisse	2,665
Fischer	660
HoffRochN	8,175
Nestlé	3,440
Sandoz	4,850
Sté B Suisse	394
Sulzer	2,840
U.B. Suisse	3,180

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 22

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4	A&EPlast P	4	5	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	
14½	7	AARCp .30	9	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
5¾	4⅝	AAVCds .32	4	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	ASPRO .55	5	6	11	11	11	
1⅝	⅜	ATI Inc		18	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
15⅝	8	AVCCp .40	3	12	9	8⅞	9	
2	1	Acme Haml		25	1	1	1	
2⅜	1⅜	Acme Prec	5	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Action .24	6	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
4	1⅞	ActonCp	10	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	8	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅝	7⅝	AdobeOil .16	20	11	13	13	13	— ⅛
2	1	Aegis Corp	6	57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	5	6	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		39	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ¼
⅝	1-16	AffilCap wt		20	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
9⅞	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
10⅝	6⅞	AffilPub .48	6	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	AfterSix .20	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅞	5¼	Alan Wood		27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ¼
6⅞	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	AlbaWa .05e	13	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	AllegCp wt		34	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	9	50	5	4⅞	5	
3⅛	1⅝	AllegA wtO		1	2	2	2	
2⅛	⅞	AllegA wtN		9	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
25½	20¼	AllegApfC 3		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	AllianT .36e	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2	⅞	AlldArt Ind		64	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
2⅞	1	Alpha Ind	8	27	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3¼	Altamil .10e	5	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp		18	15-16	⅞	⅞	
15-16	3-16	AltecCp wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	4	AltecCrp pf		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	8⅛	AlterFds .50	9	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅞	AMAX wt		110	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Am Agronca		23	1½	1½	1½	
18⅝	15¼	AmBrd wt		27	18	17½	18	+ ½
10⅝	6⅞	AmBusP .26	10	66	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
⅞	1-16	ACanMfg wt		17	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	1	Am Fletch		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5-16	1-16	AmFltch wt		4	1-16	1-16	1-16	
7⅛	5½	AGarPd .34		43	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅝	Amlnt Plct	3	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅝	2	Alsrael .11r	5	50	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅛	AMaizeA .40	4	70	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	AMaizeB .40	4	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
51½	35	AmMf 2.80e	5	5	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	— 5
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns 15	4	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
34	28½	AmPetrof 2.20	8	14	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	APrecs .25e	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ASafEq .11t	3	43	5	4⅞	5	
15⅛	7⅞	AmSciE .04e	15	22	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	AmTec .15e	28	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	AmUUS .82e		8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
18⅝	9	AMIC Corp .05e	8	64	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
5½	2	AndreR .07t	14	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2⅝	2	AngloC .13e	6	20	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Ankon .50	7	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .33t	5	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅞	1⅛	Appld Data	7	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	ApldDev		63	3	3	3	
24½	14	AquitCa .30	12	25	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	ArizCL .10e	12	30	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ArzCol pf .48		2	6	6	6	
18½	5	ArmlnCp .12	4	57	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect	17	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6	4	Arundel		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16½	7⅝	Asamera .25	10	165	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅛	AshlOC .20a	8	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Astrex Inc .10e	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
6¼	3⅛	Atalanta .20e	2	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Atco Ind		21	11-16	11-16	11-16	
1⅛	⅛	AtlcoMfg wt		7	7-16	⅜	⅜	+1-16
4⅝	3	AtlasCM B .05e	7	61	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	AtlasCp wt		13	7	7⅛	6⅞	—
18⅛	11⅛	Augatfine .30	14	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	17	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	5⅝	AutoTrn .70t		33	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Auto Bldg	7	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
9⅝	2⅛	Autmat Rad	3	37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
44.4	36⅛	AutoSw .88	12	3	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
4	2	AVEMC .20	6	x45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	17½	Avondel 1.20	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Aydin Cp	10	33	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅜	9-16	BRTRI .30e		20	⅞	13-16	⅞	
3-16	1-32	BRTRit wt		4	1-32	1-32	1-32	
2⅝	1½	BTU Eng		68	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	6	BadgrMt .50	8	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4	BakerM .10e	6	6	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
13	9⅛	BalderEl .24	6	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	5	BaldwS .32a		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅞	BenFd 1.15e		16	17⅛	17	17	
1⅛	⅜	BangPun wt		34	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
11⅛	8½	BanistrCII .20a	6	36	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Banner .08	5	22	5	5	5	
3	1½	Barclay .04	11	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High
3⅝	2⅜	BarcoCa .12	6	[illegible]	3⅝
5¼	1⅞	Barnes Eng		10	3⅜
9¼	4¾	Barrat .75e	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅛	4⅛	BarryR .09e	3	5	4⅛
10⅛	5⅝	BarryWr .44	8	17	12⅛
3⅞	2⅛	BarthSp .30	9	10	2⅞
3⅝	1⅛	Bartons Cdy		2	1⅛
2	1⅛	Baruch Fost		7	1⅞
3⅛	1	Barwick ET		7	3⅛
5½	2	Belling .88A	6	19	4⅝
2⅛	1⅛	BelscR .05i	5	4	1⅝
⅝	⅛	BenStMg wt		1	⅛
5	2⅞	Benrus Crp	3	4	3⅛
6	2⅛	Berg Ent	32	18	2⅝
17½	4⅝	Berg Bruns	7	71	5⅝
29⅝	12	BrgB pf 1.15		12	12⅝
4	1⅝	BernzOmo		5	2⅛
6⅛	4	Bertea .14	9	6	5⅝
6⅝	3	BervenC .06	91	37	3⅛
4⅞	3	BethCp .20e		17	3
3⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent		15	3⅛
14⅞	9⅛	BicPen .36	9	34	12⅝
9⅝	4½	BigDad .30i	7	10	4⅝
7⅝	4⅝	BigVSup .36	6	1	3⅞
18⅝	11	Binkley	1	8	21
18⅝	11⅛	BlueySm .30	7	3	14⅝
6⅝	4½	Blessing .30	6	6	5⅝
11	8½	Blount .20	5	14	9⅝
9⅛	4⅛	BodinAp .40	20	5	4⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Bolt... .20		7	7⅛
29⅛	15	BowVall .10	17⅛	15	21⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Bourne .30a	6	33	11¼
14⅝	6⅝	BradldN .20	11	58	9⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Brach .20	4	5	4
13⅝	7⅛	BraniffAr wt		6	8⅝
14⅛	9⅝	BrascanA 1	3	407	11⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Breeze Corp		3	5⅝
18⅝	9⅛	BrewerC .40i		22	9⅝
4⅛	2⅝	BroDart .10e	4	8	2⅝
3⅝	2	Brody Seat	18	5	3⅛
14⅝	8⅛	BrookeP .40	5	2	10⅝
4	2⅝	BrownCp .14		2	2⅝
15	11⅛	Brnks .60	10	1	14
18⅛	10⅝	BrnFB .65	9	39	12⅝
4⅝	2	Buehler Cp	7	6	4
12⅝	6⅝	Buelling .40b	4	8	11⅝
5⅛	2⅛	Burgess Ind	4	14	3⅛
13⅝	11⅛	BurlngFd .82e	3	23	13⅝

(Continued on next page)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.87¼	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*2.00	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.37	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	—
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	—
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	74-75	—
Lead, spot., lb.	25½-26	—
Copper elec., lb.	70⅝	—
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.1448	—
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	—
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.350	—
Gold N.Y., oz.	133.50	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	880.38	—

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 22, 1976

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	147.15	147.75	144.75	145.50s	141.65
May	141.75	142.00	139.05	139.50s	135.85
Jul	13 .45	136.00	133.60	133.85s	131.05
Sep	130.50	130.50	128.50	128.65s	126.50
Dec	118.00	118.00	116.40	116.55s	114.25
Mar	12.45	112.80	111.95	111.55s	110.10

Sales: 1,701

COPPER (25,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	61.00	61.10	60.70	61.00s	60.90
Jan	61.10	61.20	60.70	61.10s	61.00
Mar	61.90	62.00	61.40	61.90s	61.80
May	62.70	62.80	62.30	62.70s	62.70
Jul	63.50	63.80	63.20	63.60s	63.60
Sep	64.50	64.60	64.20	64.50s	664.50
Dec	65.50	65.70	65.0	65.50s	65.50
Jan 51	66.00	66.10	65.60	65.90s	65.80

Sales: estimated 3,948.

COTTON, no.2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	75.23	75.75	74.70	75.40	75.41
May	75.80	76.30	75.20	76120	76.03
Jul	75.75	76.20	7 .30	76.15	76.02
Oct	70.85	71.40	70.70	71.40	71.35
Dec	66.907	67.10	66.90	67.10	67.10
Mar	67.25	67.25	67.25	b67.40	67.3)

Sales: 4,250.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	6.65	6.66	6.51	6.52	6.65
Apr	7.65	7.70	7.51	7.51	7.60

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	9.24	9.38	9.15	9.20	9.21
Nov	5.40	5.40	5.35	5.40	5.38

Sales: 1,721.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jln	43100	43.10	42.80	4.88	b43.80
Mar	43.50	43.75	43.15	43.15	43.70
May	44.75	44.75	44.10	44.10	44.70
Jul	45.80	45.80	45.40	45.45	45.90
Sep	00.00	0000	00.00	00.00	47.50
Nov	00.00	00.00	00.00	0.00	48.88

Sales: 475.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bec	437.50	437.50	435.00	434.80s	437.70
Jani	437180	437.80	436.00	435130s	438.30
May	446.00	446.50	443.50	4 3.90s	446.90
Jul	450.00	450.20	447.80	448.00s	451.00
Sep	454.90	454.90	452.00	452.20	455.2
Dec	461.90	461.90	459.80	459.20s	462.20
Jan	464.20	464.20	462.50	461.50s	464.60
Mar	469.00	469.00	467.40	466.30s	469.40

Sales estimated: 9,20.

Dec. 21, 1976

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	135.20	135.20	133.80	135.00s	131.00
Feb	134.50	135.40	133.80	135.20s	132.40
Apr	136.00	136.20	134.70	136.10s	133.30
Jun	136.90	137.30	135.70	137.00s	134.20
Aug	138.30	138.50	136.30	138.10s	135.30
Oct	139.50	139.50	138.20	139.30s	136.50
Dec	140.80	140.80	139.70	140.60s	137.80
Feb	142.10	142.10	141.30	141.90s	139.10
Apr	143.40	143.40	142.50	143.20s	140.40

Sales estimated 5,619

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	6.90	6.90	6.90	b7.00	6.93
Mar	7.74	7.85	7.69	7.80	7.85
May	8.30	8.33	8.20	8.32	8.33
Jul	8.55	8.63	8.49	8.62	8.60
Sep	8.78	8.84	8.71	8.83	8.80
Oct	8.86	8.95	8.77	8.90	8.88
Mar	9.29	9.33	9.24	9.30	9.2
Mar	9.29	9.33	9.24	9.30	9.29
May	9.37	9.40	9.37	b9.40	9.40

Sales: 4,997
b-bid, a-nominal

CHICAGO FUTURES

Dec. 22, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.67½	2.69¾	2.67¼	2.68¾	2.68
May	2.73½	2.73½	2.72¾	2.74¾	2.74
Jul	2.78½	2.80¼	2.77¾	2.79¼	2.79
Sep	2.85	2.86¾	2.84	2.85½	2.85
Dec	2.93½	2.95¼	2.93½	2.95	2.94

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.49½	2.51	2.49	2.51	2.49¼
May	2.54	2.56	2.53¼	2.56	2.53¾
Jul	2.58½	2.60	2.57¾	2.59¼	2.57¾
Sep	2.57	2.59	2.57	2.58¾	2.57¼
Dec	2.55½	2.56½	2.54½	2.56½	2.55

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	6.88	6.93½	6.86½	6.90	6.88
Mar	6.90½	6.97½	6.90	6.92	6.91
May	6.89½	6.93½	6.86	6.89	6.88
Jul	6.83	6.86	6.80½	6.82	6.83
Aug	6.72	6.75½	6.71	6.72½	6.72
Sep	6.42	6.45	6.41	6.41	6.40
Nov	6.22½	6.26	6.21	6.22½	6.22
Jan	6.29½	6.31	6.28½	6.28½	6.27½
Mar	6.35½	6.35½	6.35½	6.35½	6.31

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	20.95	21.18	20.90	21.07	21.06
Mar	21.33	21.48	21.17	21.36	21.25
May	21.45	21.70	21.40	21.56	21.45
Jul	21.50	21.75	21.40	21.45	21.52
Aug	21.35	21.60	21.35	21.50	21.30
Sep	21.20	21.38	21.15	21.15	20.95
Oct	20.80	21.00	20.80	20.80	20.80
Dec	20.80	21.05	20.80	20.95	20.75
Jan	20.80	21.00	20.75	20.95	20.75
Mar	—	—	—	20.95	20.75

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	198.50	199.50	192.10	197.50	198.50
Mar	201.50	202.70	201.10	201.10	201.30
May	200.00	201.00	199.80	199.80	199.80
Jul	198.5	200.10	197.50	198.00	199.00
Aug	196.50	196.50	194.50	195.50	196.00
Sep	190.00	190.00	187.50	188.50	190.00
Oct	179.00	179.50	176.50	176.50	178.00
Dec	179.00	180.00	176.50	178.50	179.00
Jan	179.50	179.50	176.50	176.50	178.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	436.50	437.50	436.00	436.50	439.00
Jan	—	—	—	439.30	439.00
Feb	438.00	440.50	437.50	439.80	441.00
Apr	442.60	444.00	441.50	442.60	444.50
Jun	447.00	447.50	445.50	447.00	448.50
Aug	451.70	452.00	450.50	451.80	453.00
Oct	456.00	456.00	454.50	455.40	457.50
Dec	461.00	461.00	459.00	460.80	462.00
Feb	465.50	465.50	463.50	463.70	466.70
Apr	470.20	470.20	468.50	469.00	471.40
Jun	475.40	475.40	472.90	472.90	476.20

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	40.20	40.50	40.15	40.42	39.98
Apr	39.45	39.50	39.25	39.45	39.15
Jun	41.47	41.60	41.42	41.60	41.30
Aug	42.35	42.50	42.30	42.50	42.22
Oct	42.92	43.45	42.92	43.45	42.85
Dec	43.20	43.45	43.17	43.45	43.00
Feb	—	—	—	b43.37	b43.12

Sales: Feb 2561; April ... Aug 104; Oct 20; Dec 7; ... Open interest: Dec 25; ... 12104; June 6484; Aug 24... 222; Feb 1.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	...
Feb	35.40	35.75	...
Apr	32.00	32.80	...
Jun	34.47	35.10	...
Jul	33.80	33.42	...
Aug	34.65	34.30	...
Oct	32.70	33.60	...
Dec	33.90	34.80	...
Feb	35.40	35.80	...

Sales: Feb 1616; April ... July 91; Aug 74; Oct 26; ... Open interest: Dec 8; ... 2540 June 1228; July 893; 338; Dec 197; Feb 8.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 ...)

	Open	High	...
Jan	66.10	68.90	...
Feb	58.43	59.25	...
Mar	56.35	57.75	...
Apr	52.75	53.00	...
May	50.00	50.80	...

Sales: Jan 334; Feb ... April 5; May 6. Open interest: Dec 11; ... 633; March 134; April 94; ...

PORK BELLIES (36,000 ...)

	Open	High	...
Feb	51.80	52.35	...
Mar	51.38	52.00	...
May	51.70	52.45	...
Jul	52.65	53.25	...
Aug	50.00	51.05	...
Feb	—	—	...
Mar	—	—	...

Sales: Feb 2786; March ... July 102; Aug 59; Feb 0; ... Open interest: Feb 4646; ... May 1480; July 844; Aug ... March 38.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nom...

London Commodities

Dec. 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close Bid-Asked
SUGAR			
Mar	129	121.30	122.75-123
May	131.75	129.25	131.16-131.2...
Aug	138.75	136.50	138.05-138.2...
Oct	144	142	143-...
Dec	147	146.25	146.85-147
Mar	151.30	150	150.30-150.6...
May	153	...	153.40-153...
Lots: 3,344.			
COCOA			
Dec	2,168	2,145	2,165-2,16...
Mar	2,024	1,985	2,0...
May	1,959	1,925	1,950...
Jul	1,904	1,880	...
Sep	1,842	1,825	...
Dec	1,686	1,670	1,683-1,6...
Mar	1,645	1,638	1,6...
Lots: 10,429.			
COFFEE			
Jan	2,840	2,780	2,805-2,8...
Mar	2,915	2,855	2,874-2,8...
May	2,900	2,795	2,873-2,87...
Jul	2,910	2,820	2,880-2,8...
Sep	2,986	2,895	2,895-2,9...
Nov	2,900	2,875	2,895-2,900
Jan	2,905	2,900	2,890-2,905
Lots: 3,942.			

London Metals M...

Dec. 22, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	782 - 783.30
3 months	815 - 815.50
Cathodes: Spot	768 - 770
3 months	803 - 803
Tin: Spot	4,960 - 4,985
3 months	5,060 - 5,087
Lead: Spot	299 - 300
3 months	302 - 302.50
Zinc: Spot	387.50 - 388.00
3 months	406 - 406.50
Silver: Spot	258.20 - 258.70
3 months	269 - 269.30

Paris Commodi...

Dec. 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close
SUGAR			
Mar	1,200	1,180	1,195-
May	1,220	1,200	1,215-
Jul	—	—	1,226-
Aug	—	—	1,235-
Oct	—	—	1,252-
Nov	—	—	1,280-
Dec	1,295	1,290	1,295-
Jan	—	—	1,300-
Mar	—	—	1,310-
Lots: 102.			
COCOA			
Dec	1,755	—	1,735-
Mar	1,705	1,677	1,688-
May	1,697	1,658	1,653-
Jul	—	—	1,600-
Sep	1,645	1,640	1,610-
Dec	1,375	—	—
Lots: 140.			

Wednesday New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—139

Adams Exp, Alleghy Cp, AmEl Pw, AmFamily, AGenConv, AmGen Ins, Am Invest, Ametek, ArtzPub Svc, Arvin Ind, Arvlnin 2pf, Ashland Oil, BankerTr pf, Benef 4.30pf, Brush Well, CentLaEl, CheckFON, CinG 7.44pf, Clevepck, Consu Pow, Cooper Ind, CrockNat pf, Culbro Cp, DennisMf pf, Eagle Pich, Edison Bros, Fed Signal, FidUn Bncp, Fla Pow, GenAm Inv, GenElec wt, Gen Motors, GouldInc, Gould pf, GNorIron, HarteHks N, HeinzHJ, HseF 2.50pf, IClnds pf, IClndl ptA, Indpls PwLt, InmontCp, IntMultfd, Interpub Gp, Iowa PowLt, Jorgensen, Kirsch Co, KuboteLtd, LeviStrauss, LibbyO Frd, LonvILt pfE, LongHs pfD, Louisv GE, MCA Inc, Mor Nor, Nabisco, NatFuelGs, NIM 5.25pf, Norris Ind, NorAm Phll, NorStaPw, NSPw 3.60pf, Norton Co, OKC Corp, Occiden Pet, OccidPet wt, Occi 2.16pf, Occl 3.60pf, OhPw 8.48pf, Okla NGas, Palm Beach, PaPL 4.40pf, PaPL 13pf, Pennzl pfB, Pet Inc, Petinc pf ...

NEW LOWS—4

AllegLudl wt, AtlasCp wt, Citylnv wt, McLe...

Monroe, Tenneco Mer...

Monroe, Mich., Dec. 22 ... teral).—The boards of M... Auto Equipment and Te... Inc. have approved a propos... the merger of the two ... through a tax-free exc... offer.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Dec. 22, 1976

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2⅝	3
AFA PrS	6½	7
AID Inc	7	7½
AVM Cp	⅞	1⅛
Addisn W	6	6½
Adv Ros	3½	3⅝
Alberts	7⅝	8½
Alico Inc	9⅝	10¼
Allers Ph	23	23⅝
Allyn Bac	7	7½
Am Exp	39⅝	39⅞
Am Finl	10¼	11
Am Furn	2⅝	3
Am Greet	9½	9⅞
A Micro	8½	9
Am Telev	18⅞	19½
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	11-16	15-16
Anadite	5⅝	6⅛
Anheus B	23	23½
Ard May	1¼	1⅝
ArkWIG	23¾	24½
AsCC Bot	13⅝	14½
AflGas Lt	15⅛	15½
Baird At	4⅛	4⅞
Bang Hy	14⅛	14⅝
Bk m Rit	9	9½
Bassett F	17½	18¼
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	6⅛	6⅞
Betz Lab	28½	29¼
Bibb Co	7½	8
Bird Son	36	37½
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Bick Hills	20½	20⅞
Bonza Int	2⅞	3¼
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	6¾	7¼
Brks Sca	24¼	25
Brwning	3⅝	4⅛
Buckb M	4¼	4⅝
Buckeye	9⅞	10⅛
Burn Sim	3⅝	4
CalWSv	32	33½
Campl Ch	3⅛	3½
Canrad H	2¼	3½
Cap Swst	3⅞	4¼
Capln Air	2⅞	2½
Cap Tec	2½	2⅞
Care Cp	3⅛	3⅝
CenVt PS	15¼	15⅝
Chm Le	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10⅞	11⅜
Chl Bridg	55	57
Chltn Cp	5⅝	6¼
ChrisS	131	135
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	33¼	33⅝
Clark Mf	29¾	30¼
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	⅜	1⅛
Com Clr	13¼	14¼
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	28⅛	28⅝
Con Pap	30⅛	31¼
Craw Co	11½	12¼
Cross Co	20	20⅝
Cutlr Fed	1⅝	2¼
Danly M	9	10
Data Dgn	5	5⅝
Dayt Inc	26½	28
Data 100	7⅝	7⅞
Decor In	2⅝	3¼
DeKlb Ag	30½	31½
Delhi Oil	3⅝	4⅛
DeLux C	24	24⅝
Det CanT	12½	13½
WDet IntBr	[illegible]	3
Dewey El	⅛	1⅛
Diam Cry	15¼	16
Dixn Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	5	5⅝
Dollar G	9¼	10⅛
Dorch G	10½	10⅞
Doyle DB	17	17½
Dunkin D	6¼	6⅝
Duriron	16⅛	17¼
Eberln In	3⅝	4⅛
Econ Lab	24¾	25¼
ElPas El	11½	11⅞
Elder Be	5⅝	6⅛
Elec Nucl	4	4¾
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	20¾	21½
Entwistl	6½	7¼
Equty Oil	37¼	38¼
Ethan Al	19½	20¼
Fab Tek	¾	1
FidUn Lf	24½	25
Fingrht	6½	6⅞
FlBkSys	44½	45¼
Fst Bost	22½	23¼
FtEmpSt	7⅛	7⅝
FtWnFn	2⅝	2⅞
Ficknr	13⅞	14⅜
Fla WatU	¼	⅜
Forest O	21⅞	22¼
Frmigil	¼	⅜
Folomat	11¼	12¼
Frkln Cp	5⅞	6¼
Frnkln El	10½	11
Frnd Ice	14¼	15
Gen RIEs	3	4
G Rainsu	192	196
Gov EFIn	10½	11¼
Graph Cn	14¾	15½
Green Mt	12½	12⅞
Grey Adv	16⅞	17⅞
Gulf Intst	17¼	17¾
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	9	9½
Hartf NC	13¾	14¼
Henrad F	16¾	17½
Holobm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	10½	11
Horiz Res	⅜	⅞
Huds Pap	26	27
Hyatt Cp	6½	6⅞
Hyatt Int	3⅝	4⅛
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	2⅞
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	55½	57
Interc En	9½	10½
Intrmk In	2½	3
Intrmt G	15⅝	16⅛
InBk Wsh	4⅝	4⅞
IaSou Ut	24⅝	25½
JamWPr	6¼	6⅞
Jamsby	14½	15¼
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14	14¾
Kaisr Stl	29¾	30⅝
KaisSt pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kalvar	1⅝	1⅞
Kaman A	20¾	21½
Kamog A	7¼	7¾
Kate Gre	⅜	⅝
Kaysam	3	3½
Kear Tr	8⅝	9
Kelly Svc	23¼	24
Keuff Ess	11½	12½
Keye Fib	15¼	16⅛
Kev CusF	7¼	7¾
King Int	1½	1⅞
Keys Int	17¾	18½
Knap Vog	17¾	18¾
Lance In	22¼	23
Land Res	1½	1⅞
Lane Co	19	20
Lin Bcast	16½	16⅞
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	15⅞	16⅝
Maj Rity	9-16	¾
Mallkrt	40	41
Manor C	3⅝	4⅛
Maul LP	10⅛	10¾
McCorm	35	35⅝
McQuay	14½	15⅛
Measur	12⅝	12⅞
Medtrn	21½	22¼
Merld In	1½	2¼
Midsx W	19¾	20½
Midld Ca	2	2⅝
Midl Bks	24	25
Midw Gr	19	21
Miliipr	20⅛	21⅛
Miner In	1	1½
MissVl G	15	16
Monf Col	4	4⅝
Moore S	9¾	10¼
Moore P	7⅝	8⅞
Morg Res	⅜	1¼
Mosiek	18½	18⅞
Motch M	5	6
Mot Club	2½	3
Mueller	14½	15½
Narag Cp	10	11
Nat G&O	12	13
Nat Lib	5⅝	5¾
N SecRah	3⅞	4⅝
Natnw Rl	5⅝	6⅝
NJNat G	13¾	14½
Nielsn A	21½	22
Nielsn B	21½	22
NoCar Gs	12	12⅝
NoEOl un	29½	30¼
Nortrp Kl	19	19½
NW NatG	9⅝	9¾
NW PuSv	18⅞	19⅛
Noxel Cp	19	19⅝
Oglivy M	29½	30¼
Ohio Ferr	16¼	17¼
Ormont	14	15
Otter TP	20⅞	21¼
Over NA	3¼	3⅝
Pabst Br	23¼	23¾
PacGa R	25¼	26
Pakco	⅜	1⅛
ParksH	3⅞	4⅛
Pearl Mf	13¾	14¾
Pauley P	5¾	6½
Pa Enter	17¼	17¾
PnzlOG	13⅝	13⅞
Pepsi BW	13¼	14½
Petrsn H	13¾	14½
Petrolit	37⅞	38⅞
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	5	5½
Pinkrtn	33	33¾
Pion HIB	23⅛	23¾
Pistilln	3	4
Possis Cp	⅞	1⅛
Progrp	1½	1⅞
PubS NC	11⅞	12
P Bennet	20½	21¼
PufD Cap	7	7½
Qual Inns	1⅝	2⅛
Ragen Pr	1⅞	2⅛
Rahall C	8⅝	8⅞
Raychm	112	117
Raymnd	12¾	13¼
Recog Eq	9⅞	10¼
Road Ex	40½	41¼
Robin M	17¼	18¼
Roseion	3½	4¼
Rouse	4¾	5
Rus Stov	16	16⅝
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1	1⅝
Scripps H	31	33
Seis Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅝
SevenUp	31⅝	32
Shaw Cp	21½	22¼
Snap Tls	33⅝	34⅜
SolidSt Sc	6½	7½
S CalWat	14	14¾
SwGs Cp	10⅝	11
SwElSv	15½	15¾
Standyn	24¾	25¼
Std Regis	18½	19¼
Stan HPd	15¼	16¼
Sterlg Str	5	5⅝
Strawb Cl	25½	27
Super El	4⅛	4⅞
TIME DC	4⅝	4½
Tampax	37	38
Taylr Wl	19½	20¼
Tech Pub	13¾	14¾
Tecum P	49	51
Tennant	26½	28½
Tlmy Co	9¼	9¾
ToscoCp	3⅝	4
Transo O	11⅝	12⅛
Trico Pd	35	36
Trim OG	3½	3⅞
Tymshr	18¾	19½
Tyson F	13½	14¼
Un McGil	9⅝	10¼
US Surg	12	12½
US TrkLn	13⅛	13⅞
UVa Bks	19¼	19¾
UpPen P	19	19¾
VanD Air	9	9⅝
Vance S	4½	5
Velcro	7½	7⅞
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	19¼	20¼
Wads Pu	7⅝	8⅝
Wsh NG	13⅝	13⅞
Webb Re	10	10¾
Weco Dvl	3⅝	3⅞
Weight W	7⅛	7½
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Welmg M	7¾	8¼
Well Gar	4	4⅝
Wstn Mfg	1⅝	2
Westmd	57¼	58
Wdwrd L	28⅛	28⅞
Wright W	3⅝	4
lonUt B	25½	26½

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Dec. 22, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Occiden Pet	403,000	24⅛	+ ½
Southern Co	377,400	15⅞	— ½
Dick AB	346,200	7⅝	
Gen Motors	321,100	77	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	311,100	53	+ ⅜
FedNat Mtg	265,900	16⅞	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	256,300	28⅝	— ⅛
Sony Corp	240,400	9⅞	+ ⅛
Ford Mot	218,300	60⅛	+1⅛
Braniff Int	206,100	11⅛	+ ⅛
Dow Ch	190,000	42⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	184,600	63⅝	+ ⅛
Xerox Cp	176,900	55⅛	—1⅛
Am Home	173,200	29⅞	+ ⅜
East Kodak	171,700	82⅝	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	26.97	24.39
Advances	993	826
Declines	508	661
Unchanged	451	474
Total issues	1942	1961
New 1976 highs	120	97
New 1976 lows	4	11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	987.38	993.35	977.73	984.54	+ 6.15
20 Trn	235.19	237.48	234.39	235.73	+ 0.86
15nUtl	105.25	106.18	104.10	104193	— 0.04
65 Stk	318.92	322.43	317.35	319.55	+ 1.45

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Comp.	105.59	104.83	104.71	+0.49
Inds	117.38	115.64	116.39	+0.61
Utils	53.40	52.82	53.18	+0.07
Finance	12.43	12.26	12.34	+0.01
Transp	15.22	15.02	15.11	+0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.62	56.39	56.44	+0.27
Industrials	61.82	61.39	61.59	+0.33
Transportation	42.37	42.19	42.20	+0.03
Utilities	40.89	40.81	40.87	+0.16
Finance	57.53	57.35	57.41	+0.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short*
Dec. 21	149,693	411,261	1,764
Dec. 20	151,866	421,544	1,294
Dec. 17	162,584	385,633	1,194
Dec. 16	160,028	383,133	1,444
Dec. 15	183,061	421,339	1,483

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Syntex Corp	89,300	21⅛	+ ⅛
HouOilM	76,800	43⅝	— ½
NKimy Cp	63,300	1⅝	+ ¼
Intl Bnknot	54,800	2	+ ¼
TotalPtl NA	46,800	7⅛	+ ⅛
McCull Oil	44,300	3⅝	+ ⅛
Falcon Sbd	36,600	35⅝	+1⅛
GtL Chem	35,700	34⅛	— ⅛
CK Petrol	35,000	20⅞	+1⅛
Champ Ho	31,100	3⅛	+ ⅛

Approx final total 3170,000
Stock sales year ago 12,98,330
Inactive—no trading.

High	Low	Close	Chg.
105.32	104.32	105.26	+.94

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 22, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu E. Wks.	717
Canon	594	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	127
Dai Nip. Print.	630	Mitsubi Corp.	468
Fuji Bank	285	Mitsui Co.	459
Fuji Photo	793	Mitsukoshi	495
Hitachi	236	Nippon Elec.	284
Honda Motor	736	Sharp	425
C. Itoh	295	Shiseido	1,440
Japan Air Lines	2,100	Sony Corp.	2,880
Kansai El Pwr.	700	Sumitomo Bank	285
Kao Soap	820	Taisho Marine	330
Kirin Brewery	421	Takeda	274
Komatsu	329	Teijin	129
Kubota	245	Tokyo Marine	523
Matsu Ind.	732	Toray	138
		Toyota	1,140

ADVERTISEMENT

Schlumberger

The undersigned announces that as from December 22nd, 1976, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 8 of the Certificates Schlumberger N.V., each repr. 5 shs. of common stock of U.S. $1 par value, will be payable with Dfls. 2.50 net (div. per record date 9.20.76; U.S. $0.20 per share).
This dividend distribution is not subject to tax-withholding at source.
The Board of Directors voted a three for two split of common stock of the company to the shareholders of record December 20, 1976. For this purpose div. cp. No. 9 of the Certificates has been designated.
The Board also declared a quarterly dividend of $0.30 per share before the split to shareholders of record on December 20, 1976. Div. cp. No. 10 will be designated for this purpose.
ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.
Amsterdam, 14th December, 1976.

NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

COMMODITY TRADERS,
for daily closing prices call: Zurich 275-111, after 9 p.m., or for trading recommendations, phone 10 a.m.-9 p.m.:
THEODOR ARNOLD
Our Amsterdam office now open at Keizersgracht 670,
Tel.: 020-246939.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

23rd December 1976

BANCO URQUIJO

U.S. $25,000,000

Urquijo International N.V.
(Incorporated in the Netherlands with limited liability)
Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

Guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by
Banco Urquijo, S.A.
(Incorporated in Spain with limited liability)

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Société Générale
Svenska Handelsbanken
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Julius Baer International Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banco Arabe Español S.A.
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International
Bank Leumi (U.K.) Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited
County Bank Limited
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
First International Bancshares Limited
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Nordic Bank Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Postipankki
Salomon Brothers International Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Ltd.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	8¼	Burnsint .68	7	42	9½	9¼	9½	
	8¾	Butlerint 5.0	5	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
C								
	⅞	CKPet .20e	14	260	21¾	19¾	21¾+	1⅝
	1	CDI Corp		5	1½	1½	1½	
	4⅛	CHCCp 0.8r	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	1-16	ClMfgwt A		68	3-32	3-32	3-32—	1-32
	2⅜	CMI Corp	3	24	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
	6	CRSDos .15	4	20	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
	6¼	CSECp .32	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	CWTran .50	6	19	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
	4¼	Cabicom Gn.	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	3	CagleA 15.	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼
	13⅛	Caldor	10	24	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	½
	3⅛	Calcomp		65	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	10⅛	CalPrtCm 1	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
	5	Camco Inc		45	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	11-16	CaChbA 2.5a		60	2 15-16	2 13-16	2⅞—	1-16
	2⅛	CdnExp 05e	12	195	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	11-16	Cdn Homstd	16	25	4⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	½
	14	CdlnPA 150	6	42	16⅛	16	16	⅛
	2¾	CdnMarc 2.0	9	22	3⅝	3 7-16	3 7-16—	1-16
	9⅝	Cdn Merrill	12	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
	1⅛	Capehart Cp		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	17⅞	Carbon 0.8a	11	14	40⅞	39¾	39¾—	⅞
	2⅝	Carassa .30	5	55	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
	60	Carnat 140.a	15	45	78	77¼	77¼—	½
	11⅛	CaroPlpl 1b	8	11	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
	33	CaraPLpf 5		z210	58½	58½	58½	
	2	Carrols Dev		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	14⅛	CastleAM 1	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅜
	13½	CesFd 120e.		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
	1⅛	Castleton In	8	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	3¼	Cavitrn 1.0e	9	13	9⅛	9	9—	⅛
	⅞	CelluCraft	7	24	1⅞	1¾	1¾+	⅛
	3⅛	CentSec 40e.		39	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
	12⅜	CenS pf 12.5		z50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
	2	Century Fac	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4	Cenvill .45e		54	12¾	12	12½—	½
	18⅜	CerM pf 2.25		10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
	1⅛	Certified Cp		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅛	Certron Cp		25	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	1⅛	Celec Corp	9	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
	⅞	Champ Hom		212	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
	3½	Chartr Med	7	75	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝+	¾
	2⅜	Chem Exp	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	15⅞	ChlRivt 16.0a	8	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
	8⅛	Chieftn Dev	12	19	10½	10½	10½	
	11⅛	Child World	8	41	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
	1⅛	Christiana .10e	5	111	3⅛	2⅞	3+	⅛
	4⅛	Cinema Fiv	11	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	1⅛	Cinerama		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
	5⅛	CircleK 60.	8	179	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	4⅛	Citation .40b		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	7⅛	CityGsFl 6.8	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	ClarkC 1.0e	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	6⅛	Clarkson 2.0	6	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Clarostat	6	1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
	7	Clausing .64	8	3	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
	4⅛	Clopay .17e	6	5	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
	12⅛	Coachmn	7	43	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
	1⅛	Cohuinc 12.t	18	17	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
	12⅛	Coleman .68	8	78	15¾	15¼	15⅝+	½
	2⅛	Colon Coml		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	3⅛	ColwellC .32	6	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	1-16	ColwMtg wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	1⅛	ComGrp .14		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
	8⅛	ComAll .30a	7	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
	10⅛	ComMtl .60b	9	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
	3⅛	Comodrint	3	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	CoPsycC .20s	7	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	16⅛	ComPS 1.62	8	7	19⅛	19	19⅛+	¼
	2⅛	Compac Cp	4	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	4	Compo Ind	18	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	29	1½	1⅜	1½	
	11-16	Comput Inst		19	15-16	⅞	⅞	
	⅛	Comput Inv	2	4	1½	1½	1½	
	6⅛	Conchem 4.0	5	18	11	10½	10½—	⅛
	4⅛	Concrd Fab	3	31	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
	5⅛	Condec Crp	3	8	9⅛	9	9+	⅛
	3⅛	Connlly Con	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	Conroy .10e	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
	8⅛	ConOil Gas	11	37	10⅛	10	10+	⅛
	3⅛	Consyne Cp	12	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	⅛	Cont Mater	11	28	15-16	⅞	⅞	
	⅛	ContTel wt		87	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	14⅛	Cookind .40	11	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Cordon Intl	11	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	9	Core Labs.10e	8	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	10½	Corenco .80		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
	6⅛	Cornelius .40	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	19⅛	CorrBlk 1.40	10	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
	1⅛	Cosco Inc		2	2	2	2	
	1⅛	Coit Corp	71	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	⅛	CottCorp wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Courtld .10e		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	⅞	Cousins wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16+	1-16
	13	CoxCbl Com.	17	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
	3⅛	CramrE .13t	375	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	30	CrossAT 12.0	13	14	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞+	⅜
	6⅛	CrowlM .50a	38	102	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	8	32½	32½	32½	
	5⅛	CrutcR .36	17	167	12⅛	11⅞	12—	¼
	7⅛	CrystlO .40e		36	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅜
	6⅛	CubicCp .28	6	27	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
	11⅞	CurticeB .80	5	15	13⅛	13	13+	⅛
	1⅛	CurtisMat .15e	6	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
D								
	⅛	DCL Inc	6	4	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
	2⅛	DWG Cp .50t	3	21	3½	3½	3½	
	2⅛	Damon Cre	4	4	3	3	3	
	3⅛	Damson Oil	22	56	7⅛	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
	12⅛	Daniel 1.8b	8	13	21⅛	21	21—	¼
	8⅛	Dataprod	9	111	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
	5⅛	DayMin .20e	15	21	7½	7⅛	7½+	½
	4⅛	DeJurA 10e.		8	5	5	5	
	1	DeRose Ind		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	7⅛	DelLabs 7.2b	7	31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	DeltwdF 5.4	11	10	6	6	6—	⅛
	7	DenTal Ez		9	5	8⅛	8⅛	
	3⅛	DevCp Am	8	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
	13⅛	DevonGrp	15	z650	26⅛	24½	26⅛+	1⅛
	3⅛	Diebold VC		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Digicon Inc		13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	15⅛	DillardSt .40	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
	11-16	Diodes Inc		10	1	15-16	1	
	1⅛	DisFab .10	8	4	2	2	2	
	11½	Diversey .56	7	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	6⅛	Dixilyn .40e	5	173	11⅛	10⅞	11—	⅛
	32	Dome Petrl	8	85	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
	13⅛	Domtar .80	12	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	5½	Donkeny .24	4	2	7	7	7	
	8½	Downey .20e	5	2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
	16	DrexUlt 1.32		6	17½	17½	17½	
	9⅛	DrgFair .40b	4	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
	1	Dunlop .06e	4	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	1-16
	12½	DuplxPd .80	5	7	13½	13⅛	13½	
	5⅛	DurTst .30b	8	18	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
	2½	Dynictn .05e	9	36	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	3⅛	DynAmer	6	96	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	6½	DynellEl	27	42	8⅛	8½	8½—	¼
E								
	1⅛	EAC In	6	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	16½	EDG Inc 25c	3	6	16½	16⅛	16½	
2⅛	⅞	Eagle Cloth		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	EarthRes 1	8	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
45⅛	30⅛	EasonO .20b	14	11	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	¾
11⅛	6	Ecodyne .10e	7	2	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
4⅛	1⅛	Edmos Cp		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅛	EnrnhPh .20e	7	18	6	5⅞	6+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCp .12	7	48	6¼	6	6⅛+	¼
7	4½	ElHose .10r		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4½	1⅞	ElAudD .21t	10	35	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
13⅛	9½	Electrog .80	5	8	13½	13¼	13½+	½
12⅛	7⅛	ElecEng .28	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	ElectrnicA 1	9	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
7⅛	4⅛	EnrgyRes	7	9	5½	5⅛	5½	
11	6½	ErnstEC .64	6	46	11⅛	10⅞	11+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	13	7	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
7	4⅛	Espey Mfg	6	10	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	EssexCh .32	8	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1⅛	EtzLav	3	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	EvanAr .10r	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Executn .27t	15	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
F								
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	92	9	2¾	2½	2¾	
4⅛	3	FPA Corp		8	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	Fabind .10e	3	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3	¾	FairTex Mil		6	1⅛	1	1	
5⅛	1⅞	Fairfld Nob		11	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅛	2½	FairmC .14e	7	3	3	3	3	
35⅛	20⅛	FalconS .60	9	343	35⅛	34	34⅞+	⅜
8⅛	4⅛	FaroDolr .16	7	30	6⅛	6	6	
3⅛	1⅛	Family Rec	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	8⅛	FannyF .50e	6	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
2⅛	1	Fash Fabric		38	1⅛	1	1	
15⅛	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	12	27	15¼	15	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	FedMart .60	4	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	12	20	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	Fed Resrces		74	4⅛	4	4—	⅛
16⅛	8	Felmnt .12e	17	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9⅛	5	Felsway .36	5	41	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	½
3⅛	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	Fidelco Gth		17	2⅛	2	2—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	FilmCp Am	4	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	7	94	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	FinGen .36b	5	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	FinGnA .36b		10	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5½	FtConn .25e	11	2	7⅛	7	7+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	FstSLSh .12	35	79	11⅛	11	11⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Fstmrk .06j		7	2½	2⅜	2½	
17⅛	9⅛	FischrP .48t	5	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2½	Flagstaff	5	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	8	FlightSf .09e	9	16	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	½
1⅛	9-16	Flock Ind		35	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	FlaRck	13	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Flowers .54	5	10	15	15	15	
16⅛	13⅛	FlukeJ	10	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20	13⅛	FlyDla Oil	7	87	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜
5½	3⅛	Foodrm .40	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	7⅛	Foodwys	7	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
9⅛	7	FooteM .25e	12	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32	28	Foote pf 2.20		1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
9⅛	4	Forest City.05e	9	9	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Forest Labs	6	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	34	9½	9	9⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Franklin Rl		33	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅜
10⅛	6⅛	FrankNu .36	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Frasallo .40	84	9	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	¼
6	3½	Friedm .24b	6	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10½	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	6	6	9⅛	9	9—	⅛
11⅛	7	Frischs .30b	8	5	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼
8⅛	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	16	6¼	6½	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt		12	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	¼
G								
4	15-16	GIT Ind		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	2	GRICp		125	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	¼
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	¾	GTI Corp		24	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
13	5⅛	Gabriel .40	5	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	¼
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	51	5	4⅞	5+	½
3⅞	1½	Garcia Corp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Garland Cp	4	3	3⅛	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
5¼	1⅛	Gaylord .05e	3	9	4¼	4	4—	⅛
2⅛	½	Gaynor Staf		9	¾	11-16	11-16	
3⅛	1⅛	GnEmp .04e		11	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
6½	3⅛	Genl Explor	9	119	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	¼
4⅛	1¼	G Housewar	4	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅛	¾	Gen Recrat		20	15-16	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	11	3⅛	3	3+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Genge Inc	6	43	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	6	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅛	1¼	Geon Ind		35	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
17⅞	13⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	10	17	16⅞	17+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	GiantYel .10j	86	85	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		29	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
5	⅛	Glasrock Pr		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅛	25½	GlaHltr 1.80	6	48	36	34⅞	36+	1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GlenGer .16	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13½	6⅛	GlenDis .44t	6	33	12	11¼	11¼—	⅛
15½	10⅛	Globeind .60a	4	3	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
15	9½	Glosser .32	6	x12	11½	11¼	11½+	½
14½	8⅛	Gloucstr En	4	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7	3⅛	Glover .10e		13	3	3	3	
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	10	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Golden Cycl	54	4	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	½
12	4⅛	GoldnW .36e	7	63	11⅛	10⅞	11+	¼
1⅛	½	Goldfield cp		58	11-16	⅝	⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .07r		29	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	2⅛	Goodrich wt		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
6	3⅛	GorinSt .10e	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21⅞	15	GormR .90a	8	19	19	18⅞	19+	⅛
9	5⅛	GrandAu .20	4	6	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8¼	7	GrndCtl n.30		6	2	8⅛		⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GtAm Ind	3	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	55	193	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
37⅛	25⅛	GtLkCh .28	14	353	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Greenman	4	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	4⅛	GreerHy .12	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	GREIT .40	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
10⅛	6⅛	GrowC .32b	7	10	10⅛	10	10—	⅛
2½	11-16	Gruen Ind	113	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	1-16	GuardMt wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-16
9⅛	4⅛	GuardCh .40b	7		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Guilford .20	3	15	5	5	5	
34⅛	25⅛	GlfOilCan 1	7	19	24⅛	23⅞	24+	¾
10⅛	4½	GulfRep Fin	6	2	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	¼
7⅛	3⅛	Glistrm LD		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
H								
1⅛	9-16	Halco Prod		1	11-16	1-16	11-16—	1-16
11⅛	6⅛	HallsMot .50	5	12	11½	11¼	11½+	½
5⅛	3⅛	HampD .5e	9	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Hamptn Ind	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13	10⅛	Hannfrd .60	5	4	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
12⅛	¾	HanvrSh .60	5	2	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
4⅛	2⅛	HanvrSq Rit		4	4	3⅞	4	
21⅛	16	Harland .48a	10	29	18½	17⅞	18½+	1
27	14⅛	Harmn .50b	6	62	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞+	⅞
7⅛	3½	Hartfd Zdy		15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅛	10	HartzM .22e	12	15	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
1¼	⅜	Harvey Grp	6	55	⅞	13-16	⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	5	53	8⅛	7⅞	8+	¼
9⅛	6⅛	Hasting .40a	6	2	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
4⅛	3	HawalA .18r	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12	5	Health Chm	9	12	7⅛	7	7	
6⅛	3⅛	HealthM .30	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	7	5	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	¼
2¼	1	Heitmn Mtg		153	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	¼
18⅛	8¼	HerMal .72	6	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅛	2½	HlGInc .15t	75	7	3	3	3—	⅛
8¼	5	HlShear .07j	638	5	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Highind Cap		3	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hillhavn .32	5	18	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5½	Hiptrnic .20	11	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Hofmn Ind	18	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39⅛	25½	HolngA 1.80	9	2	27	27	27	
5⅛	2	Holly Corp	7	64	4¼	4⅛	4½	
34⅛	23½	HomeOA .75	7	10	26¼	26¼	26¼—	¼
26⅛	16⅛	HormelG 1	8	4	26⅛	26	26+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		20	6⅛	6⅛	6½—	⅛
8¼	5⅛	HospM .60e	21	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		29	3-32	3-32	3-32	
14	11⅛	Hotelin 1.37e	13	2	13⅛	13	13	
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	HouseVl .32	10	32	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	HospMtr In	26	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
45	32⅛	HouOilM .80	28	633	44⅛	43⅛	44+	½
22⅛	12⅛	HowelC .40e	6	12	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Howell .15e	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
37⅛	27½	HubelIA 1.50	10	2	33¼	33	33¼	
37	2⅛	HubelIB 1.50	10	42	33½	33¼	33¼—	½
54	41	Hub pfA 1.75		1	49½	49½	49½	
52	45½	Hub pfB 1.75		1	49½	49½	49½+	4¼
5⅛	3⅛	HuckMfg .20	12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4	1⅞	Hudson Gen		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
41⅛	31	HudBO 1.52	9	5	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
11⅛	6	Huffman .50	5	42	11½	11⅛	11½+	¼
3⅛	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	26	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23⅛	16⅛	HuskyO .80	5	61	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	½
5⅛	3	Hycal Inc	19	64	3⅛	3½	3⅛	¼
I - J - K								
4⅛	2½	ICHCp .32t	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	ICMR .50j		26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	5	IMCMg .20	6	8	6	6	6—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ISCFinl .30	13	6	3	3	3—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	ITI Corp		19	⅝	½	½	
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	6	7	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
1 13-16	⅛	ImpGrp .08e	8	11	3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16+	1-16
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	ImpOilA .86	11	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	½
3⅛	1⅛	Inarco		9	2¼	2	2¼+	¼
20⅛	8½	Incoterm A	12	34	12½	12¼	12½—	¼
48⅛	41	IndplPL pf 4		250	4	48	48	
2⅛	1	Inflight Svc		22	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	1½	Inolex Corp		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Instron .20		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2½	11-16	Instrum Sys		252	1	⅞	⅞	
24	7⅛	InsSy pf .25e		10	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞+	⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Integrl Res	4	68	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Intrmedco	5	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
12⅞	5⅛	IntlAlum .50	6	15	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Intl Banknot	5	527	2	1⅞	1⅞	
23	11½	IntCour .28	9	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		8	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneralS	5	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	8	IntGenln .70	5	15	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	¼
4	1⅛	Int Proteins	6	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36	16⅛	IntSyCon .25	4	106	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅞
1½	½	Interphoto		5	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
15⅛	9⅛	Interpool	8	10	15	15	15+	¼
12⅛	5	Interway Cp	20	38	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
2⅛	1	Investm Fla		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9¼	InvDivers A.20e	5	15	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	InvDivers B.05e	5	29	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	InvestRlt Tr		35	4	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
18⅛	13	Ionics Inc	12	10	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd .20		8	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅞	13⅛	IroqBrnd pf		3	14	14	14—	⅛
6½	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		1	6½	6½	6½	
11⅞	6⅛	Jaclyn .40a	5	2	7⅛	7¼	7½+	¼
13	7⅛	Jacobs .70e	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4½	Jamswy .05r	5	5	9⅛	9	9—	⅛
12½	8⅛	Jeannet .20	6	15	10½	10¼	10¼—	½
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	4	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	JohnPd .36	8	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	12	22	3⅛	3	3	
6½	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	5	23	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
8⅛	3⅛	KTelin .45e	5	22	5	4⅞	5	
16⅛	8	Kaiserind .26	8	189	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	KaneMill wt		6	4½	4⅛	4½	
7⅛	4⅛	KapokT .20t	8	4	5	4⅞	5	
6⅛	4⅛	KenwinS .34	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	10	6	5⅞	6	
34½	12⅞	Kewanee .72	8	277	33⅛	31⅞	33+	1⅛
3¼	1⅛	Key Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	5⅛	Keystind .30	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
4	¾	Kidde wt		19	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2	1¼	KinArk Crp	7	47	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4	1⅛	King Opticl		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	Kingstip .20	5	1	7	7	7	
19	8⅛	KirbyExp	8	240	20⅞	19	19½	
5⅛	1⅞	Kit Mfg	54	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6¼	1⅛	KleerVu Ind	4		3½	3½	3½	
27⅛	13⅛	KnickToy .15	9	105	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛+	¼
33½	1⅛	Kollmor .50	11	3	33	32⅞	32⅞	
9¼	6⅛	KuhnStr .10	4	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
L								
2⅛	⅛	LTVCorp wt		51	7-16	7-16	7-16	
4⅛	2¼	LaBarge .06	9	46	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LaMaur .20	7	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	LaQuintaM	7	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
11⅛	6⅛	LafyRad .26	7	41	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	3	10	2	1 15-16	2	
2½	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	LaTour Bck	11	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
21½	15	LeeEntr .52	12	97	21⅛	21¼	21⅛+	¼
2⅞	1½	Lee Natl		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Lee Pharm		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	5	0	6⅛	6¼	6½—	⅛
14	6⅛	LeighPr .60	7	5	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	½
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	6½	Levitin .24	5	1	7	7	7	
7⅛	5½	LewisBF .24	6	18	5⅞	5¼	5⅞+	⅛
10	4⅛	Liberty Fab	3	13	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .16	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	LilliAnn .22	7	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Lincoln Am	15	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
11½	4	Lloyds Elec	8	22	6¼	5⅞	6	
3	1⅛	LodgeS .12e	4	15	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
19⅛	13⅛	Lohmn .80a	6	8	17	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	LoewThe wt		215	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	Logicon	7	14	7½	7¼	7½	
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .08e	6	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	9	LaGenSv .80	6	11	18⅛	18	18—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Lundy Elec		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3¼	1	Lynnwear		13	1¼	1⅛	1½	
M								
4¼	2⅛	MPO Video	5	9	3½	3⅛	3½—	¼
8⅛	7	MWA .40b	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1¼	½	Macrod Ind	3	49	11-16	⅝	11-16	
16⅛	13⅛	MePbS 1.48	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Mamm Mrt	9	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9½	3½	Mngood .15j		6	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ManhLfe .28	8	6	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
5½	3⅛	MansfT .02r	7	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
2	13-16	Marindoq B	100	29	1	⅞	1+	⅛
26⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	6	18	23⅛	23	23—	⅜
10⅛	4⅛	Marlene Ind	3	24	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	5	7⅛	7	7+	⅛
32¼	18⅛	MartPr .40e	8	22	24	23⅞	24—	¼
10½	6⅛	Masind .40a	5	26	9⅛	8¾	9+	⅜
39⅞	23⅛	Masnelin .30	6	6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	Masters Inc	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	4⅛	MaierRe .28	11	19	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅜
71	4	MaulBro .14b	7	12	5⅛	5½	5½+	¼
5⅛	2⅛	McCulO .21t	21	471	3⅛	3	3	
21⅛	4⅛	Mclnish .70	9	157	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	½
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
9⅛	5⅛	Medalst .64	6	43	9	8⅞	9	
2⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Medco Jwly	17	5	2	2	2	
9⅛	5⅞	Medenco .20	6	19	8	8	8	
8⅛	2½	Medicald Cp	4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
79½	13⅛	MediaGn .40	9	14	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
17	7⅛	Megoint .20	5	61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	½
2⅛	⅛	Mercant Ind		3	1	1	1—	⅛
12¼	9	Melax .39	3	31	9½	8¾	9—	⅛
2½	⅛	Metrocare		7	1	1	1	
1½	⅛	Metro Grig		13	1	1	1+	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Mich Genl	3	37	3½	3½	3½	
14½	9⅛	MichSugar 1	4	5	11	10⅞	10⅞+	¼
11⅛	5½	Micklbry .16	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
8	3⅛	MidldCo .18	8	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	MidlGls .24b	5	23	12¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Miller H	18	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
22½	13⅛	MillerWo .45	9	87	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	17	15	14⅛	15+	⅛
2½	⅛	Mission IT		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
⅛	1-64	Missionl wt		108	1-64	1-64	1-64	
32½	17⅛	MoPlcR 1.30	6	13	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
41⅞	24⅛	MitchlE	18	155	37⅛	33⅛	37⅛+	⅜
7⅛	3½	MitsCp .20	7	70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4	Modern Md	4	4	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
25⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		54	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
58½	44	MONP pf4.40		z438	51	50	50+	½
13⅛	8⅛	Moog .68	8	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	MtgGth .4 g		33	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MortonS .32	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4½	MovStar .38	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	5	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	3⅛	MultiAm .20	9	6	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
N								
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	10	32	23⅛	22⅞	22½—	⅛
7⅛	5	NDistr .16	4	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	28	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	⅛	Natind wt		15	¾	¾	¾	
2⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp		623	1⅜	1⅛	1½+	⅛
12	5	Nat Paragn.20	5	32	10⅛	10½	10½	
13	6⅛	Nat Patent	76	133	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver.15e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Nat Spince		15	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	1⅛	Nat System	11	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19½	10⅛	NatwHo .32	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
10⅛	3⅛	Nelsner Bro		2	4	3⅞	4	
3⅛	1¼	Nelly Don		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	1¼	NestLM		33	1½	1⅞	1⅛+	⅛
34½	21¼	NENuclr .40	11	30	30⅞	28¼	29⅞+	1⅞
1¼	½	New Idria.04e	5	36	1⅛	1	1	
28¼	15⅞	NMex Ariz	58	9	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	⅜
16⅞	9⅛	NProc .82e	9	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜
17¼	11½	NYTimes .60	13	49	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
9¼	6⅛	NewbEn .20	3	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
24⅛	14	Newcor 1b	5	1	21	21	21+	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	NewparkRs	5	45	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	6	10	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	11⅞	NiagFSv .56	5	10	13⅛	13½	13½	¼
5	2	Noel Indust	4	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Nolex Cp	28	32	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Nortek .04	10	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13-16	3-16	NoAmMt wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
13⅛	6	NorAmR .10	8	19	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	10	6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜
53½	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z220	51	50¼	50¼—	⅜
5½	2⅛	Novo Corp	9	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
55⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	18	8	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12¼	¾	NumacO Gs	17	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
O - P - Q								
6⅛	3⅛	OEAInc .20	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅞	OakwdHom .06r	3	8	9⅛	9¼	9¼—	⅜
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	8	17⅞	17½	17⅞—	⅜
6¼	4⅞	OhioArt .24a	7	1	6	6	6+	⅛
44⅛	28¼	OhioB 2a	5	19	45	44½	45+	1⅛
12¼	6⅛	OhSealy .40	7	35	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
10¼	4⅛	Ollaind .20e	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14¼	OnLine Sys	16	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
51	31	OOklep Cop	20	z100	30⅛	30½	33½—	⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	20	16	2	2	2—	⅛
14	10⅞	OSullvn .60	6	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	¼
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport.18e	11	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12¼	6⅛	OverhDr .50	8	16	11⅛	11½	11½—	¼
3⅛	2⅛	Overs Secur		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4⅛	2⅛	OzarkA .10e	5	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1¼	P&F Indust		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16—	1-16
1⅛	⅛	PSAInc wt		3	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
18⅛	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		19	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	¼
16½	14⅛	PGE pf 1.37		1	15½	15½	15½	
15½	12⅞	PGESpf 1.25		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅜
15⅛	13	PGpfA 1.25		57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅞	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
30⅛	26¼	P 10.18pf2.54		113	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
30⅛	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		28	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29	24⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		7	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
24	20⅛	PGEBpf 2		5	24⅛	24	24⅛+	½
25½	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
26⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	¼
24⅛	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		10	24½	24	24½+	⅜
27	23⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	½
11⅛	4⅛	PHolds .16		5	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
50	44½	PacLt pf4.40		z80	49	49	49+	½
52⅛	44	PacLt pf4.50		z220	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	2
55⅛	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z220	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	1¼
20⅞	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	6	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z100	58	57	58+	2¼
33⅛	22⅛	PallCorp .40	11	33	29¼	28½	28½—	½
7½	3¼	Pandl Bradf	3	20	4⅞	4½	4½	
5	3	Pantast .20	6	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
13⅛	7⅛	ParkCh .48a	7	6	11	11	11—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ParkEl .10e		2	2½	2½	2½	
26¼	18½	ParsonsR .80	5	8	19⅞	19¼	19⅞—	⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Pat Fashion	4	7	3	3	3	
5	3⅛	Pataponia		7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	PaloCG	3	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	8	2	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅜
5⅞	4⅛	Pemcor	6	24	6¼	6	6⅛+	¼
2⅞	1⅛	PennDix wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	PenEnM .60a	7	7	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
7	3⅛	PECo .68t	4	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅛	9⅛	PenRIE 1.15	8	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PenobS .20e	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
1½	⅛	Pentron Ind	5	8	1	1	1	
25½	17⅞	PepBoys 1b	5	3	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅜
15⅞	11	PepCom .60	4	10	16⅛	16	16⅛+	¼
8¼	4⅞	PerinlCp .30a	4	14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PerfecCmp	8	73	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6¼	Petro Lewis	17	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .34a	3	16	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Phoenix Sil		39	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
11¼	7⅛	PicNPay .20	7	13	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		18	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	5	5	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PltWVa .56a	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅞	14⅛	PltDeM 1.20a	5	4	22	22½	22⅞+	½
42½	28⅞	Pittway 1.20	11	15	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
11½	6⅞	Plant Ind		12	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
26	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	14	25	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
4⅛	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	7	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14	10	PneuSca .80	13	z400	11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		14	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .291	8	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10	3½	Prairie Oil	15	4	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	6	10	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅛
6	4½	PrattRd .30	6	101	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	PrenHa 1.12	13	245	24⅛	23⅞	24½+	½
4	2⅛	PresREALT A		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
4⅞	1⅞	PresRealt B		39	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	¼
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	9	29	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18½	13	Preston .70	9	11	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅜
5⅛	2¼	PrimMt .12t	10	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	8¼	PrpCT 1.20e	9	2	11¼	11¼	11¼+	¼
10⅛	8¼	ProvGas .80	8	1	9½	9½	9½	
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .16		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	PrudBdg .24	5	26	4½	4½	4½	
4⅛	2¼	Prud Group		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
7	2¼	Pulte Hmes	7	19	6⅛	6	6—	⅛
5	2½	PuntaGrd Is	12	32	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
7⅞	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	9	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7½	5	Quebcor Inc	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅜
R - S - T								
8⅛	4⅛	RB Ind	6	6	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1⅛	RETInc Fd		19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	RHMed Svc	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2½	11	RSC Indust	8	21	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
10⅛	5	RLC Corp.08e	4	42	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞—	⅛
17⅛	6⅞	RapanB .15e	5	43	9	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	21	16	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
16½	10⅛	Ransbrg .80	5	23	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	⅛
1⅛	⅛	RapdAm wt		45	¾	11-16	¾+	1-16
4⅛	2⅞	Rath Pack		19	4	3⅞	4	
25	13⅛	RaymPr .40	22	4	22⅞	22¼	22⅞+	¼
2½	⅞	Reading Ind		4	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
18	14¼	RealEsl 1.40	14	14	16½	16½	16½	¼
11½	5½	RltlncT .90e	5	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19⅛	12½	RllRef 2.10e	1	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼+	⅜
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	7	3	6⅛	6	6—	⅛
10⅛	8½	Regal B .52	10	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	RelGrp wt		76	1⅛	1½	1½	
14	11¼	RemAr .80a	6	39	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
2⅞	⅞	Rep Housng		50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	3-32	RepMtln wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
29¼	18⅛	RepNY .88	5	47	28	27⅞	27⅞	
19⅛	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	12	93	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
24¼	14	Resistflx .50	7	29	19⅛	18	19+	⅜
12⅞	2	Resrtslntl A	22	46	10¼	10	10—	⅛
22½	2⅛	Resrtslntl B	40	z200	18½	18⅛	18½+	¼
2⅛	1	ReslAssoc		3	1½	1½	1½	
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		13	2	1⅞	2	
5¼	2⅛	RibletProd	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7¼	3⅛	Richton .26e	2	47	6½	6⅛	6½—	⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	4	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
37½	25½	RioAlgm 1	11	3	27⅞	27	27⅞+	1⅛
21¼	6½	RisdonM .40	9	5	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	¼
29⅛	11⅛	Robintech		72	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅜
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Rockway .96	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		6	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Ronco Telep	5	3	2	2	2	
5⅛	2½	Rossmor Cp	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		74	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	5	71	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		19	1½	1⅛	1½	
10	7	Russell Cp.40	4	8	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
10	5⅛	RustCft .40	6	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25⅛	15⅛	RyanH .50	11	58	19⅞	19¼	19¼—	⅛
9	5⅛	SGLin .16r	6	6	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16⅛	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		3	15½	15¼	15½+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	SSPInd .24	22	7	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
12⅞	7¼	STPCp .80	11	46	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
8⅞	5½	SaffranSy A	6	2	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Salem .89t	5	25	11¼	11	11¼+	¼
10	6	SCarlo 1.26e		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	SDieG pf .88		1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
11¼	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
12½	10⅛	SDieGpf 1		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
84⅛	68	SDgo pf 9.84		z250	107¼	105⅛	105⅛+	1½
10½	3½	SanFr RE	63	45	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
⅞	¼	SFRE wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
37⅛	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	11	37	37	37+	1¼
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	18	3	3	3	
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z150	27	26⅞	26⅞	
10⅛	5⅛	SaundrL .30	4	10	9⅛	9	9⅛+	½
9⅛	6⅛	ScheibE .56	9	15	7½	7⅛	7½	
¾	6⅛	Schenult .60a	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6	2½	Schiller Ind	36	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	SciMgt .09e	15	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21¼	10¼	SciAtlanta	14	97	21	20⅛	20⅞+	¼
21⅛	12⅞	Scurry Rain	9	4	16⅞	16½	16½—	1
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	18	23	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	2	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	1⅞	Sears Ind		8	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	SecMtg Inv		76	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		22	5-32	5-32	5-32	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .30	6	8	5½	5¼	5⅛	
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅛	3⅛	Semtch .18t	7	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3½	Servisco .30	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Servo Corp	5	1	4½	4½	4½	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	SetonCo .45	7	23	6⅛	6½	6½+	⅜
4⅞	2⅛	ShaerS .15e	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14½	10⅛	SharonStl 1	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
12⅛	7¼	Shawin .50b	9	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Shelter Res		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	34	219	27⅛	26⅞	27+	⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In	13	11	2⅛	2½	2½	
16⅛	13½	Showbot 1	6	17	16⅛	16½	16½+	⅛
5½	1⅛	ShulmTr En		25	2⅛	2	2—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Sierrcin .20	7	7	6	5⅞	6—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .20e	5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
4½	2⅛	SikesCp A		3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3½	Silo Inc	4	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Simcos .25b	13	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
3¼	1½	Simplex Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	SkyCity .20r	7	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Solitron		26	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
16	6⅛	Sonder Brdc.12e	5	25	16¼	16	16	
6½	3⅛	Sorg Paper		6	4	4	4	
14⅞	12	Soundsn .10e	5	36	13⅞	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
7¼	6⅛	SoestCap .60	12	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼
13⅞	11⅛	SC4.2pf 1.06		3	12½	12½	12½	
14	11⅛	SC4.3pf 1.08		22	13⅛	13¼	13⅛+	¼
23	18⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z500	22	21½	22+	1
18⅛	15⅛	SC5.8pf 1.45		3	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	⅜
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
28⅛	24⅛	SC9.2pf 2.30		10	27	26⅞	27+	⅜
25⅞	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		15	27	26⅞	27+	½
95	81⅞	SCE pf 7.58		1	92½	92½	92½—	1½
22⅛	9	SwstAir .06e	6	17	21⅞	21½	21½+	⅛
4½	2⅛	SwfGFin .10	6	142	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
10	5	Spartek .40	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅛	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	5	5	5	5	
8½	5⅛	Spector .10e		10	6½	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
6¼	2⅛	Spectro .12t	4	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2	9-16	Spelzmn Ind		2	¾	¾	¾	
84	3¼	Spencer .08e	7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
9⅛	5¼	SpencrF .32	2	16	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
8¼	4¼	Steffd Lowd	4	40	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	StdCont .15r	4	1	6	6	6	
17½	13½	StdCoosa .90	4	3	16	16	16	
4⅛	2⅞	StdMetl .50t	13	12	3¼	3¼	3¼+	¼
15⅞	9	StdMotA .48	6	33	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
10⅛	3¼	StdPac Corp	5	35	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.20	3	9	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	½
27⅞	21¼	StdShrs .40r		1	24⅛	24¼	24¼—	¼
15	8⅞	Stange .12	22	36	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .76	4	2	12	12	12+	⅛
2⅛	1	Stardust Inc		29	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
19	11½	StarrtHo .30	6	36	16⅛	15⅞	15½—	⅛
12⅞	7¼	Steelmt .24b	5	53	8⅛	8	8—	⅛
19⅛	12	StepnCh .60	6	7	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	2½	Stevcoknit	4	3	4⅛	4½	4¼+	⅛
10½	6⅛	StrufW .20b	7	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅛	4½	SueAnn .24	7	12	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	Summit Org	4	14	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
4½	3½	SunCityl .25	5	15	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
18⅛	13½	SunElec .48	9	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
9⅛	5¼	Sunair .45e	6	63	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	63	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SunshJr .24b	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8	4	Supindl .12b	6	13	5	4⅞	5	
5½	3⅛	SupSurg Mf	8	16	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
11-16	⅛	SuirMtg wt		11	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20b	5	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
35½	20	Syntex .50	10	809	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅜
19⅛	12⅛	SyscoCp .28	7	12	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅜
10⅛	4½	System Eng	24	28	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc	5	18	1½	1⅛	1½	
15⅛	10¼	Tandy Brnd	5	12	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	7	19	18⅞	19	
1½	⅞	Tech Sym		33	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
5	2⅞	Techcl Oper		8	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	2⅞	Techrl .16	3	40	4⅛	4	4	
17⅛	14¼	TejonR .20a	18		14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅜
8½	3⅛	TeleCm .22e	5	32	6¼	6¼	6⅞	
15	8½	Telefelx .32t	10	8	16	15¼	16+	1
7½	2⅛	Tenna Corp	6	38	3¼	3½	3⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Tenneco wt		134	8¼	7⅞	8+	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Tensor Cp	125	3	1⅛	1¼	1¼+	⅛
21⅛	10½	Teradyn Inc	54	22	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅜
13½	9	TerraC .40a	5	152	11⅞	11¼	11½+	⅛
53	53	TxPL pf 4.56		z50	57	57	57—	1
7¼	2⅞	Texstar .07e	6	59	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅜
1½	½	Thor Cp		11	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	2¼	Thorof Mkl	25	13	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
9	5⅛	Thriftiml A		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8½	2	Tidwell Ind		1	2½	2½	2½	
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	6	7	7	7	
6⅞	3	Timpte Ind	5	4	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19½	11¼	Tokheim .60	7	13	18½	18¼	18⅞—	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	5	6	7	7	7—	⅛
8¼	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	450	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		83	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	1-16
16⅛	10½	Total pf .70		20	15¼	15	15+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Town Cntry		4	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		26	2	1⅞	2+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Treadway .05r	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3¼	Trico Ind.05e	7	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1½	TubosM .17e	2	1	2	2	2	
21⅛	16⅛	TurnrC 1.44	6	91	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair	6	30	3⅛	3	3⅛	
U - V								
19½	13⅞	U&I 1.20a	3	3	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5	58	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1⅛	UNA Corp		6	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .20e	7	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UVInd wt		43	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
7⅛	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	11	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	7½	UnGasA .49	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5	2¼	Un Invest	26	4	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
9	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbestos	5	54	3⅛	3 7-16	3½	
1½	⅛	UnBrand wt		94	½	7-16	7-16	
2⅛	1	Unit Foods		151	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
1½	½	UnNat Corp		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
¼	1-32	UNatwl n		63	3-32	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	UPiece Dy		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13¼	8¼	USFlltr .24	8	231	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	¼
8½	5⅛	UnRllT .83e	13	24	8½	8¼	8¼	
¼	1-16	UnRlT wt		37	¼	3-16	3-16	
5⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	41	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Radium	175	7	3⅛	3⅛	3½+	⅛
33½	18	Unitek .24	14	3	31	30¼	31+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	UnityBUY 5	5	11	10	9⅞	10+	⅛
3	2	UnivClp .05	4	30	3	2½	3	
3⅛	¼	Univ Contnr		9	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
13⅛	4¼	UnivRs .08a	14	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	21	8	7⅛	8+	⅛
14¼	5⅞	UnvSav .48	5	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅞	8⅛	Valmac .70	3	1	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		23	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10⅛	5¼	VanDorn .44	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10⅞	6½	Veecolns .32a	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	10⅛	
40	14⅞	VermlA .40b	9	6	37	36¼	37	
7⅛	2⅛	Vernityon	6	45	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	⅞	Vertipl Inc	14	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Vesely Co	13	16	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
2⅞	1⅛	Viatech Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	
2¼	⅛	Viking Genl		14	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		4	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	2½	Vishay Intrt	5	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	⅛
3⅞	2½	VisualGr	5	4	2½	2½	2½	
3¼	2	Vol Mer	5	16	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	Voplex .72a	55	4	12½	12	12	
5⅞	1⅞	Vulcan Corp	2	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11¼	6⅛	Vulcinc .50	4	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	
W - X - Z								
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	25	30	3	3	3+	⅛
21¼	15½	WUlInc .80	6	16	18⅞	18¾	18¾—	⅛
11½	3⅞	Wabash .25e	7	37	10½	10⅛	10½	
9⅛	5¼	Wacknht .40	6	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	WadelEq .10		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅞	2¼	Wainoco Oil	13	56	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
24⅞	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	6	33	21½	20	21½+	1½
4⅞	2⅞	WallacS .20e	7	18	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+	
20	10¼	WangLb .12	11	33	14⅞	14	14—	½
16⅛	9⅞	WangLB .22	9	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅞	⅛	WardFds wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¼	2	Wards Co	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		38	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
22⅞	21¼	WasPstB n.36	10	26	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅜
24¼	14¼	WRIT 1.75	14	8	23½	23½	23½	
6	2¼	Watsco .20	11	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3½	1⅛	Weiman Co	10	8	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3¼	Wellco .25	10	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	7⅛	WeslChP .40	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Westats Ptl	29	87	9⅞	9⅞		
8¼	15-16	WstDcal .10	11	1	7⅞	7⅞		
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	13	7⅞	7¼		
9⅛	6	Whippny .60	10	1	7	7	7	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	5	9	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	6	13	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	
1¼	⅛	Whittakr wt		72	9-16	½	½	
3⅛	1⅞	Wichita Ind	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6¼	wmhous .36	8	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅞	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	4	4	4	4	4+	
11	7¼	Winkimn .40	5	12	7⅞	7¼	7⅛—	
4¼	1½	Winston Mil	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54½	48	WisP pf 4.50		z10	52½	52½	52½—	2
3½	1⅞	Wolf HowB		4	2	2	2	
5¼	3	Wood Ind		11	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	WoolLt .05e	12	1	15-16	15-16	15-16+	⅛
11⅞	5½	Worcest Ctl	21	8	6⅞	6¼	6⅛	
10⅛	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	8	11	11	11+	⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp.05e	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Wright Har	9	16	¾	¾	¾	
6⅞	3⅛	WyleLab .2	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10⅛	7	Wynnln .15e	6	12	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
12	9½	WymBn .55	8	18	11½	11½	11½	
20⅛	12	Xonics Inc	12	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	ZeroCo .28	6	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
12	4½	Zimmer .05e	10	10	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	

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Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
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Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
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Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) .. ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ......$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00

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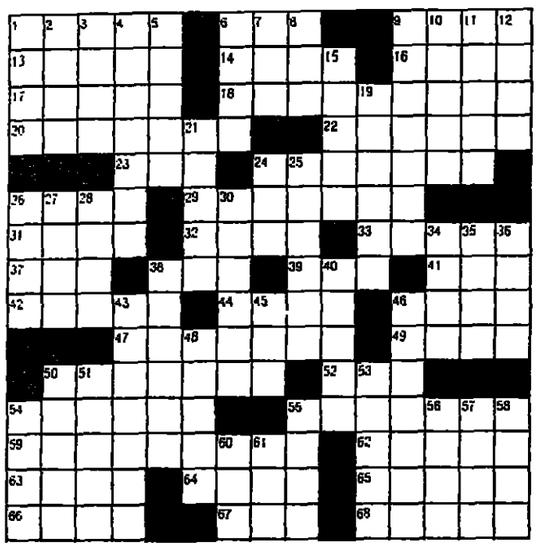
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Lead-off man at the plate
6 Ring champ
9 —— Lisa
13 Wealth
14 Camera part
16 Kind of horse
17 Actress with only one name
18 Polite request
20 President's wife
22 Pedestal part:
23 Manipulate
24 Individuals
26 Newspaper edition
29 Tops
31 "When I was ——"
32 Portico
33 Slowly destroy
37 Men's org.
38 Heat unit: Abbr.
39 Indian weight
41 —— ordinaire
42 Native of India
44 Dutch settler in Africa
46 Parry
47 Oldest child
49 Bauxite et al.
50 Horrifies
52 Thing to lend
54 Youth stopover
55 Ship's No. 2
59 Head of a queue
62 Kind of type
63 Farmers' place
64 "—— honor"
65 Officer
66 Donkey, in Berlin
67 One: Prefix
'8 City near Walla Walla

DOWN

1 Swiss measure
2 Black and White
3 Small pig
4 Not stuck
5 Loin muscle
6 Unite
7 ". . . winding o'er the ——"
8 State: Abbr.
9 One who errs
10 Sky hunter
11 Things to count
12 Kitchen intruders
15 Libyan gulf
19 Egg or island
21 Believer
24 See other side": Abbr.
25 Classroom need
26 Eye or whip
27 Jai ——
28 Mountain pool
30 Thickset
34 Again
35 Eat
36 Odds' partner
38 Holiday riders
40 Sea eagles
43 Prepare moonshine
45 Hawaiian birds
46 Taiwan
48 Score
50 Measured amounts
51 Basket fiber
53 Anchor position
54 Seek's partner
55 Yesterday, in Italy
56 Quantities: Abbr.
57 Bath powder
58 Within: Prefix
60 Debt initials
61 Sister



WEATHER

	C	F	
GARVE	12	53	Cloudy
STERDAM	3	37	Fog
SABA	—5	23	Fog
ENS	12	53	Cloudy
RUT	16	61	Cloudy
LGRADE	6	43	Fine
RLIN	4	39	Fine
RUSSELS	4	39	Cloudy
UCHAREST	0	32	Overcast
DAPEST	2	35	Fine
SABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
PENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast
TA DEL SOL	12	53	Cloudy
LIN	8	46	Cloudy
INBURGH	6	43	Rain
ORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
NKFURT	3	37	Overcast
NEVA	2	35	Cloudy
LSINKI	—8	17	Cloudy
STANBUL	7	44	Rain
AS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
SBON	7	44	Fog
NDON	9	48	Showers
S ANGELES	18	50	Clear
MADRID	8	46	Fine
MILAN	8	46	Rain
MONTREAL	—20	—4	Sunny
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
MUNICH	—5	23	Fine
NEW YORK	—3	26	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	—2	28	Cloudy
PARIS	6	43	Overcast
PRAGUE	0	32	Overcast
ROME	15	59	Overcast
SOFIA	2	35	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
TEHRAN	3	37	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	21	70	Fine
TUNIS	12	53	Rain
VIENNA	2	35	Rain
WARSAW	2	35	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	—1	30	Sunny
ZURICH	—3	26	Fine

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 22, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
- (d) Bearbond ... SF838.20
- (d) Conbar ... SF752
- (d) Grobar ... SF603
- (d) Stockbar ... SF881

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
- Crossbow Fund ... SF4.82
- CSF Fund ... SF24.03
- ITF Fund N V ... $7.96

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S A
- (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.12
- (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $7.96

CREDIT SUISSE:
- (d) Actions Suisses ... SF362
- (d) Canasec ... SF486
- (d) C S Fonds-Bonds ... SF71
- (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l ... SF65.50
- (d) Energie-Valor ... SF34.50
- (d) Usec ... SF626
- (d) Europa-Valor ... SF118

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
- (d) Concentra ... DM20.50
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM74.30

FIDELITY:
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $19.01
- (d) Fidelity Dlr Svgs. Tr ... $54.23
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.49
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $32.69
- (d) Fidelity World Fd ... $12.22

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
- (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd ... $35.16
- (w) G T Dollar Fund ... $6.41

JARDINE FLEMING
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $55.92
- (r) Jard Sth East Asia ... $12.21

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S A
- + (w) Lloyds Intl Growth ... SF438.50
- + (w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF337

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
- (w) C.S Dollar Fund ... $101.08
- (w) Sterling Fund ... $102.10

SEFRO:
- (w) Sefro N.A.V. ... $13.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
- (r) Parfon Sw R. Est. ... SF1,552.50
- (r) Securswiss ... SF941

SWISS BANK CORP
- (d) America-Valor ... SF459.25
- (d) Intervalor ... SF63.75
- (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF391.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF216
- (d) Univ Bond Select ... SF80.50
- (d) Universal Fund ... SF92.63

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.
- (d) Amca U S Sh ... SF33.50
- (d) Bond Invest ... SF75
- (d) Convert-Invest ... SF77.25
- (r) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF107.50
- (r) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF90.50
- (d) Globinvest ... SF63
- (d) Pacific Invest ... SF78
- (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF307.50
- (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF119.50
- (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est ... SF174

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
- (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM14.25
- (d) Europafonds ... DM27.50
- (d) Unifonds ... DM17.75
- (d) Unirenta ... DM40.15
- (d) Unispecial I ... DM58.60

Other Funds

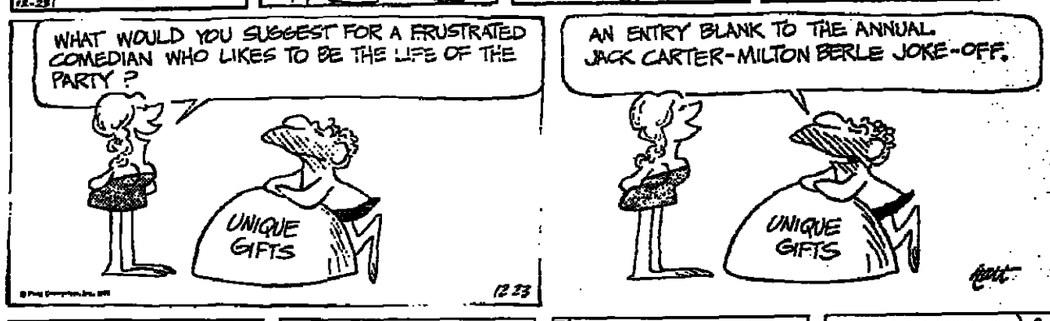
- (w) Alexander Fund ... $7.26
- (d) Fraser Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $8.48
- Austral Select Fd ... $1.48
- (w) Browninvest ... $14.00
- (d) Can Gas & Energy Fd ... $12.91
- (d) Can Secur Growth Fd ... $4.64
- (d) A.G.F Japan Fd ... $9.03
- (d) Capital Reinvest ... LF1,138
- (d) Citadel Fund ... $5.01
- (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $815.96
- (w) Convert Fd Int A Certs ... $8.15
- (w) Convert Fd Int B Certs ... $13.32
- (d) Convert. Bond Fd N V ... $9.05
- (w) D.G.C ... $39.12
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $9.97
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $13.91
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $12.17
- (w) Europe Obligations ... LF1,024
- (w) First Interst Fd ... $128.35
- (w) First Int'l Realty Sec ... $12.95
- (d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $26.30
- (w) Fonpeles Issue Pr ... SF1,750
- (d) Formula Selection Fd ... SF67.38
- (d) Fonditalia ... $9.95
- (d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) ... $0.70
- (w) Future Australia Fd ... $8.11
- (w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l ... $7.89
- (w) Harding Intl Fd ... $9.43
- (w) Haussmann Holdgs NV ... $7,384
- (i) H.O.I.T Robet ... $25.42
- (d) Icofund ... $9.84
- (d) Interfund S.A ... $8.85
- (w) Intermarket Fund ... $118.46
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $25.00
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.53
- (r) Invest Atlantiques ... $33.68
- (d) Italamerica S.A Fund ... $7.99
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A ... $7.01
- (r) Japan Growth Fund ... $17.91
- (d) Japan Selection Fund ... $47.67
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $19.36
- (d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,843
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F ... $11.75
- (w) Kleinwort Bens Pac F ... $23.75
- (r) Leverage Cap Hold ... $31.85
- (w) Luxfund ... $19.99
- (m) MAONUM Fund Ltd ... $37.26
- (d) Mediolanum Sel Fund ... $9.59
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.39
- (d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $2.93
- (w) Nippon Fund ... $46.23
- (w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $6.33
- (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd ... $6.46
- (r) Pegasus Intern'l ... $6.06
- (w) N.A.M.F ... $85.07
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $22.07
- (d) Rents Fund ... LF1,925
- (d) Rentinvest ... LF823
- (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.67
- (w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF63.90
- Share Realty N V ... SF15.51
- Share International N V ... $4.88
- (w) SAKH Special Fund ... DM63.50
- (d) Soros Fund ... $371.47
- (w) Star Fund ... $4.87
- (w) Talent Global Fund ... $8.95
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sez) ... $28.80
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V ... $38.40
- (w) Transpacific Fund ... $23.31
- (w) United Cap Inv Fd ... $2.80
- (d) U S Trust Invest Fd ... $11.38
- (w) Western Growth Fd ... $6.04
- (w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,342.18
- (w) West Proprietary N.V ... $1,504.63
- (d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $408.10
- (w) Worldwide Securities ... $48.06
- (w) Worldwide Special ... $3,720.52

DM — Deutsche Mark; * Ex-dividend. † — New. N.A — Not available. SF — Belgian francs LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices. a — Asked: b — bid Cbanks P/V $10 (c $1 per unit

PEANUTS



B.C.



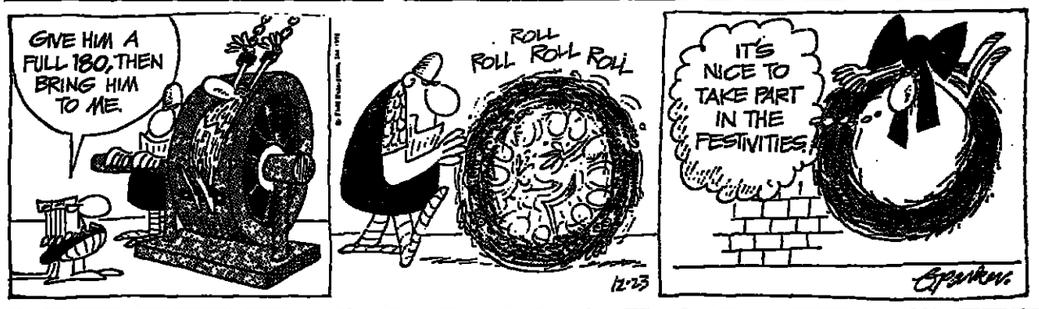
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VANEH

TYKIT

SULTYS

LABBUE



COULD BE SILENT. HOW TO FIND OUT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ROUSE TEPID PEPSIN SCHOOL
Answer: "Sign for the fish!"—"PISCES"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YEP, JOEY...WE'RE READY WHENEVER HE IS!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

A DEATH IN CANAAN

By Joan Barthel. Introduction by William Thomas Congdon Books/E.P. Dutton. 328 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

NEAR the end of this appalling book, someone says: "What an education this has been for all us. For us, and for our kids. I can't watch 'Petrocelli' anymore. 'Petrocelli' is a big fairy tale."

Indeed, "Petrocelli" is. And so are all the police thrillers on television, because the characters in them have been reduced to sandwich boards, advertising this or that emotion; and the law itself, the processes of justice, have been made to appear more coherent in dramatization than they ever are in fact. Odd, then, that so many of the real-life characters in "A Death in Canaan" spend so much of their time watching fairy tales. They remember when and where they were in their lives by referring to the TV programs they have seen. If our physical coordinates depend on the TV schedule, what about our moral coordinates?

Barbara Gibbons of Canaan, Conn., 31 years old, white, semi-Bohemian, welfare mother, was murdered the night of Sept. 28, her throat slashed and her legs broken. Her 18-year-old illegitimate son, Peter, was charged with the crime. He had more or less admitted it, after being held incommunicado for 25 hours, without much sleep or food. A kind of serial confession was pieced together from scraps of interrogation and polygraph testing. It seems on the reading to be less a statement of facts than a work of plausible fiction, for which three policemen provided most of the ideas and to which Peter signed his name. A day later, Peter repudiated this confession. He was, nevertheless, tried for murder, convicted of first-degree manslaughter and sentenced to 15 years in prison.

I must pause. Joan Barthel reprints huge sections of the typescripts of the tapes recorded during Peter's interrogation and his testing by lie detector. You may be tempted to skip over these sections. Please don't. No, they didn't use a rubber hose on him. The truncheons were psychological. A moody, insecure, out-of-focus 18-year-old was led to acknowledge ambivalent feelings about his mother, told outright that everybody had such feelings and that in fact he was the victim instead of his mother, urged to imagine what if anything he might be capable of doing to her when he was angry, and encouraged to transfer his trust to the father-image of Lt. James Shay. They played his nerves, fears, confusions and fatherlessness like a harp, until they heard the tune they liked. These sections are horrifying.

But Peter was lucky. The citizens of Canaan didn't believe he was guilty, and formed a defense committee. By accident, a writer—Mrs. Barthel, who had been a staff reporter for Life magazine and was trying out the freelance life—learned of the case and undertook an article for New Times. Without that article, there wouldn't have been money to engage a lawyer and to put up bail. Without the continuing efforts of Mrs. Barthel and the citizens' committee, Peter Reilly would not have come to the attention of such celebrities as Brendan Gill, Arthur Miller, Mike Nichols, Rena[ta] William Styron. Mr[s.] tributes an introdu[ction to the] book; Mr. Miller w[rote] ways responsible fo[r the] new lawyer and the[n] who reopened th[e case] obtained Peter's fre[e]

I must pause aga[in] made of radical chi[c] nonsense. I can't thi[nk] use of one's celebrity [is] it to a worthy cause[?] should one be del[ighted] Tennis tournaments [and] commercials? Pete[r] as radical as a pet certain well-known artists wanted to m[ake] him should inspire [us] our motives for bei[ng] so instead of theatr[ically] acted.

This rich and [in]impossible to summ[arize] justice to the many [fine] Mrs. Barthel's "A Canaan," unlike the sorting "Blood and Thomas Thompson's [fa]ous dramatis personae just trying to do [the] decency is an unsatisfy[ing] It lacks, actually, ev[en] a way naive. You[r] system isn't perfect Kojak or Serpico o[r] And just like "Blood [and] it is littered with [the] Who is Auntie P[eter] she behave that way? happened to the [t]ie? Has anybody analyze[d] on the plaid jacket? John Sochocki drown[ed] the Farmalee brother[s] means it isn't an "Kojak," "Serpico" [or] cell." It's so messy that anthology of our of being fallible. It [is] class journalism.

The use of the polyg[raph] thought-reader, and [the] psychologizing and h[ypno]tic suggestion on [the] the crime-minded rea[der] polygraph charts were And just a grain [of] Peter had been [a] Barbara had been [a] Peter might have[to] serving 15 years to l[ife] of graduating from h[igh] and becoming the vic[tim] that Mrs. Barthel feels alent about.

John Leonard is on [the staff] of The New York Ti[mes]

Best Sell

The New York Ti[mes]

This list is based on r[eports] more than 250 bookstores the United States. It is not necessarily representative.

FICTION

This week

1. Sleeping Murder, by Ag[atha] the Christie
2. Trinity, by Leon Uris
3. Storm Warning, by Ja[mes] Higgins
4. Slapstick, by Kurt Ve[on]negut
5. Touch, Nos. the Cat, [by] Mary Stewart
6. Bless Skies, No Candy, [by] Carl Grenar
7. Dolores, by Jacqueline B[is]sane
8. Ceremony of the Dar[k] cent, by Taylor Caldwe[ll]
9. Raise the Titanic! [by] Clive Cussler
10. Ordinary People, by J[u]dith Guest

GENERAL

1. Roots, by Alex Haley
2. Passages, by Gail Sheeh[y]
3. Your Erroneous Zones, [by] Wayne W. Dyer
4. Blind Ambition, by John W. Dean 3rd
5. The Grass Is Always Greener Over the Septi[c] Tank, by Erma Bombeck
6. Adolf Hitler, by John To[land]
7. The Hite Report, by Shere Hite
8. The Right and the Power by Leon Jaworski
9. To Jerusalem and Back by Saul Bellow
10. Blood and Money, by Thomas Thompson

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	O	S	E		I	M	A	G	E		B	R	E	D
A	R	E	A		N	A	I	A	S		R	E	N	I
T	A	X	R	E	F	U	N	D	C	H	E	C	K	S
A	N	Y		R	E	M	U	S		A	T	T	I	C
			A	I	R	A		E	G	O				
C	H	E	C	K	O	U	T	C	O	U	N	T	E	R
R	E	N	T	S		A	O	N	E		E	R	A	
E	A	D	S		O	A	S	E	S		P	A	A	R
S	T	U		O	M	I	T			P	A	S	S	E
C	H	E	C	K	E	R	E	D	C	A	R	E	E	R
		A	A	R			E	A	S	T				
S	A	T	U	P		B	E	A	S	T		O	P	A
P	H	Y	S	I	C	A	L	C	H	E	C	K	U	P
C	A	R	E		C	H	L	O	E		R	I	N	E
A	B	E	S		S	T	A	N	D		Y	E	A	R

BRIDGE — *By Alan Tr*

The diagramed deal is a demonstration of the art of not drawing trumps. South opened with a weak two-bid in hearts. The response and rebid followed a plan used by many experts: two no-trump asked South to describe his hand in steps, in terms of the strength of his trump suit. Three diamonds, the second available step, showed a relatively weak suit but a relatively strong hand.

North's bid of three hearts left the final decision to South, who continued to game. He won the opening spade lead with the ace, and although there was no apparent advantage of ruffing, he recognized that this was not a hand on which to draw trumps. He set about taking as many ruffs as could be managed.

After one spade ruff, he led a diamond to the king, leaving open the possibility of establishing the diamond suit. East won and played another spade, ruffed in the closed hand. After a diamond to the queen and the ruff of the last spade, dummy was entered with a club to the king.

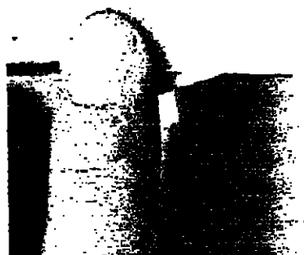
A diamond was led, as East showed out, it was ruff low without any da[nger] an overruff. The club [K] cashed, and a club was with the heart king. By t[his] East was reduced to noth[ing] trumps, and was forced t[o] ruff, muttering under his The declarer already ha[d] tricks, and the A-J of were good for two more him an overtrick.

	NORTH	
	♠A954	
	♡K	
	◇KQ5765	
	♣KJ	
WEST		EAS
♠J983		♠K
♡104		♡Q
◇J43		◇A
♣Q985		♣10
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠7	
	♡AJ98876	
	◇93	
	♣A962	

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:			
South	West	North	
2♡	Pass	2N.T.	
3◇	Pass	3♡	
4♡	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade eight.





In East Germany, Success in Sports Leads to Privileges

By Craig R. Whitney

This is the second of a series on East Germany's system for building Olympic champions.

AST BERLIN (NYT).—Kornelia Ender is an 18-year-old East n citizen who grew up in the smoggy, smelly industrial city terfeld, which until last summer was known chiefly for the als manufactured there.

der changed all that at the Montreal Olympics, where she our gold medals and one silver in swimming—an astonishing mance.

e precious metal now rests in a closet in her father's home terfeld and she has ended her athletic career. But in a that values Olympic triumphs as highly as diplomatic rec-n, sports has changed her life.

ost of those with whom interviews were permitted are at the their careers. But the system that produced them is already ing their successors the same way, training and educating the way Ender was trained and schooled.

is a big woman—broader in the shoulders than most men . She has been separated from "normal" schoolmates, shut dormitory at a specialized sports school away from home in of Halle, since 1969. This schoolgirl's afternoons were spent ing six to seven miles a day in the pool reserved for cham-pions, not flirting after classes or collecting Western record-ther rewards have been privileges—the right to travel to the to buy the Western clothes all teen-agers here love, to choose d of study she wants.

Stepping Stone

is perhaps no wonder that Ender has a poise and self-confident ce most 18-year-olds lack. She has no regrets, and her ence is clear about quitting.

gave the state quite a lot with my four gold medals," she and before that with my world records (she broke 23 during her career). I want to try to give something back now by making a contribution to society as a pediatrician, perhaps, or in some other field of medicine."



lla Ender and fiancé Roland Matthes, members of ast German swim team, together at Montreal Games.

How "Konny" Ender and other East German champion athletes are picked out, encouraged and trained had been a secret until recently. But the East German government, perhaps anxious to show that an ugly concrete wall keeping most of its 17 million citizens from fleeing to the West is not the summit of socialist cultural achievement, has begun allowing glimpses into the lives and training programs of some of its Olympic champions.

Some of them, like ski jumper Hans-Georg Aschenbach, are members of special army clubs that seem to have no military function beyond producing champions for the Winter Olympic Games. Aschenbach was promoted to first lieutenant after he won a gold medal in the 70-meter jump at the 1976 Winter Games in Innsbruck, Austria.

As children, they were plucked from their home towns and taken from their friends and packed off to special training schools, often with their own dormitories.

For those left behind, like Volker Grosch, a 13-year-old boy in Zella-Mehlis, those friends who go to the athletic schools are in another world. "It's hard to keep contact with them," he said. "The school is not in the neighborhood and the kids there do sports all day long."

When Ender was 8 years old, she began swimming after school in one of East Germany's 8,000 factory sports clubs—truly amateur organizations. This one was in Bitterfeld, and her trainer there, Lothar Boettker, saw that she had extraordinary talent. So in 1969, he sent her on to Halle, to the exclusive and specialized championship training center in the Chemie Club.

There, Ender has been training for seven years. Halle is a city of 100,000 with only three swimming pools. One of them belongs exclusively to her club; she lives in a dormitory for sports students about 15 minutes away by streetcar and goes home to Bitterfeld to visit her family every weekend. Her father is an officer in the East German Army, so her political background was no hindrance to her being taken into the expensive championship sports system—loyalty to, if not actual membership in, the Communist party is a prerequisite.

"Swimming was always fun for me," she said here the other day, "but there were times when, honestly, I felt I'd had a snootful of training. But I never seriously thought of giving up."

Work, Work, Work

One of the East German discoveries that helped produce Ender's records was that women can be trained just as hard as men. According to Ulrike Richter, 17, a teammate of hers, normal training is three to three and a half hours a day, two-thirds of that time swimming (six to eight miles a day) and one-third spent exercising outside the pool, in three separate periods.

Eberhard Schramm, head of the swimming department at the German Sports Institute in Leipzig, said that experts there had determined that the ideal training regime for swimmers included gymnastics, isometrics, games and weightlifting.

"Weights are quite effective, but only up to about 40 per cent of the maximum a swimmer can lift," he said. "We want to build up endurance and flexibility, not maximum strength." Ski jumpers and skaters also work with weights, but differently—with heavy weights to prepare the muscles for bursts of maximum strength required in those sports.

East German women did much better in last summer's swimming events than the men, and Rudolf Schramme, the Olympic coach, said the men's squad had already devised a strategy to try to catch the United States men's team in the Moscow Games in 1980.

"The men's team obviously has a lot to make up for in calisthenics and above all in weight training," Schramme said. "Exactly how depends on what the coaches come up with, but probably a lot more time will be spent with the iron."

In some ways, the East German system is self-perpetuating. Rolf Pyttel, a tall blond swimmer whose shoulders are so broad he is shaped almost like an inverted triangle, wants to become a sports teacher. Aschenbach is going to study sports medicine because a knee injury in Czechoslovakia last March forced him to give up ski jumping.

Material worries are not part of any East German athlete's life. Students pay no tuition, and even room and board at the Leipzig Sports Institute runs to only about $30 a month for all students.

Students who are taken from their studies for training camp or competitions are given extra tutorial lessons to compensate, or are allowed to take an extra year to get their diploma, sports officials said.

Aschenbach didn't even have that worry in the army. In a Wehrmacht-era gray-green uniform the other day in a hotel room at the Winter Sports Training Center in Oberhof, he displayed his first lieutenant's bars and said:

"I enlisted when I was 18, for three years, after I came out of the Winter Sports School in Zella-Mehlis. I thought I'd have a better chance of training up to my potential in the Army Sports Club here. I was promoted to first lieutenant because of my Olympic victory and I'll be finishing my studies next year."

He is studying with the Leipzig Institute to become a coach, but wants to go on to medicine later.

Competition for All

All of the dozen or so champion athletes presented to a group of Western reporters on a recent tour were students or schoolchildren. But East German law also provides that a worker who is qualified or is taking a "training course" for an international competitive event may be given paid leave by his factory for the entire time he is away.

Ender will never get rich or be permitted to make money endorsing commercial products like some of her Western competitors. But life has its other rewards here.

After last summer's Games, she and her fiancé, the backstroke swimmer Roland Matthes, received a vacation trip to Cuba from the East German government. Her plans to study medicine—a coveted field—probably will not be disappointed, though no one else competing for premedical admissions can be so sure.

"I think that through sports I have demonstrated a certain amount of will power," she said, "and if I really want something, I'm pretty sure I can do it."



Associated Press.

GETTING BY—Uli Hoeness of Bayern Munich dribbles around Palhina of Cruzeiro during scoreless game.

Bayern Munich Ties in Brazil To Take Crown in Club Play

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Bayern Munich of West Germany, despite a lack of sleep, won the Intercontinental Cup club soccer title here last night by holding Cruzeiro of Brazil to a 0-0 draw in the second leg of the final.

Bayern, holders of the European Cup, had a 2-0 lead over the South American champions from last month's first leg in Munich.

The Brazilians, led in attack by World Cup star Jairzinho, strove in vain to break down a resolute Bayern defense in which goalkeeper Sepp Maier was outstanding.

With the crowd of 114,000 becoming increasingly frustrated at Cruzeiro's failure to score, Bayern winger Kapellman was hit by a firecracker thrown from the terraces. He was not hurt.

Match receipts totalled a record 6.3 million cruzeiros (more than $500,000).

Bayern coach Ditmar Kramer said after the victory:

"We slept for only five hours in two days. Our physical condition is always much better than it was when we played tonight. We had a lot of luck in the first half; we recuperated in the second half."

eeler (Only One) Speaks Kindly of Raiders

By Michael Katz

W YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—s as if a Hatfield had admit-liked a McCoy. A Pittsburgh r called the Oakland Raid-a good bunch of guys."

two opponents for next ay's American Football Con-ference title game at Oakland have been making the kinds of statements about each other for years that are usually confined to debates at the United Nations. Some Raiders talk to some Steelers only through their attorneys. The two teams lead the National Football League in lawsuits against each other.

Andy Russell knows only what he reads in the papers. "There's some stuff between wide receivers and defensive backs," the Steelers' 34-year-old linebacker said by phone from Pittsburgh yesterday.

It was business as usual for Russell. On the day after Pittsburgh's outrageously easy 40-14 victory over the Baltimore Colts in the first round of the playoffs, he was attending to his real estate business. But like all of Pittsburgh, Russell was a bit preoccupied with the condition of Franco Harris and Rocky Bleier, the Steelers' two 1,000-yard rushers.

X-rays were negative on the running backs, but both were listed as "questionable," which in NFL jargon means their chances of playing at Oakland were 50-50.

Harris's injury was more critical, Bleier's more serious. Franco suffered two bruised ribs after a late hit by Joe Ehrmann of the Colts early in the third quarter. It only hurts when he breathes, but Harris is a quick healer and the Steelers hope heat treatment this week will have him ready.

"We do have some good backup people," said Russell, "but it's not the same as Franco being there."

Bleier suffered a sprained big toe on his right foot on his first carry. Harris might be able to play while hurt, he can stand the pain. But a running back needs big toes to push off when starting and cutting. Bleier has the kind of injury that makes the Steelers glad they also have John (Frenchy) Fuqua, who gained 54 yards rushing and 34 receiving at Baltimore. Reggie Harrison, who replaced Harris at fullback, also had a good game, gaining 40 yards rushing and 37 receiving.

But against the Raiders, the Steelers need everyone healthy. Pittsburgh has beaten Oakland in the AFC title game the last two seasons on the way to Super Bowl triumphs and in the playoffs three of the last four seasons. But in this season's opener, Oakland rallied for a 31-28 victory over Pitsburgh. "It's kind of a healthy rivalry," said Russell.

It's a rivalry between perhaps the two finest teams in football, and that's what Russell likes about it. As one professional to another, he likes and respects the Oakland Raiders. Some of his best friends are Raiders.

"I know Ted Hendricks very well," he said. "We attend a lot of the various functions together in the off season. I also spend a lot of time with Phil Villapiano. We know a lot of them from the Pro Bowl games.

"An example. Their linebackers play a kind of a game with their tip drills; it's very good for hand-and-eye reflexes. Don Shinnick, their linebacker coach, taught it to us at the Pro Bowl; in training camp this year, I wanted to teach it to the Steelers, but I couldn't remember all the rules. Unsolicited, I got a letter from Shinnick with a list of all 32 rules, the last of which is that any rule was subject to immediate change."

The Steelers acknowledge a deeper debt to the Raiders for Oakland's victory over Cincinnati, which allowed Pittsburgh to capture the Central Division title and a place in the playoffs. Russell said the Raiders had "appeared fired up" against the Bengals, "maybe because our infantile harassment got their goat." In the weeks preceding that game, the Steelers were expressing fears that Oakland would let down against Cincinnati to prevent Pittsburgh from making the playoffs. "You can know you're being conned and still feel the heat," said Russell.

Football Odds

NFL PLAYOFFS

vorite	Pts	Underdog
ings	4	Rams
ers	4	Raiders*
ome.		

COLLEGE BOWLS

FIESTA

Dec. 25

hama	18	Wyoming

GATOR

Dec. 27

e Dame	4	Penn St.

PEACH

Dec. 31

ucky	4 1/2	No. Carolina
ASTRO-BLUEBONNET		
ska	3	Texas Tech

SUGAR

Jan. 1

urgh	3 1/2	Georgia

COTTON

land	1	Houston

ROSE

ian	6 1/2	USC

ORANGE

St	6 1/2	Colorado

SUN

Jan. 2

A&M	6 1/2	Florida



Charles Finley

. . . confident of victory.

Kuhn Power Only Opposed By A's Finley

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP).—Charles Finley was the only owner opposing 1964 amendments to the major league agreement that broadened the powers of commissioner Bowie Kuhn, the American League president, Lee MacPhail, testified yesterday.

MacPhail ended a second day on the stand in Finley's $3.5 million suit that charges Kuhn with unfairly voiding his cash sale of three Oakland A's stars within hours of the June 15 trading deadline.

Finley tried to sell Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers to the Boston Red Sox for $1 million each and Vida Blue to the New York Yankees for $1.5 million. Kuhn voided the sale June 18 after conferring by phone with five of the six members of baseball's executive council.

MacPhail testified that Kuhn had also acted against his advice and that of National League president Charles Feeney.

"As I recall, it was unanimous," MacPhail said of the 1964 voting to accept the amendments binding owners, "with the exception of Mr. Finley." But MacPhail said Finley did eventually sign the new agreement, despite his vocal opposition to it.

Article I, Section 4 gives the commissioner the authority to take legal action, propose legislation or do anything else to stop that "which is deemed by the commissioner not to be in the best interests of baseball."

Earlier yesterday, the former owner of the Texas Rangers, Robert Short, testified that he once offered Finley $1 million for Blue. He said he later nearly traded three players and $500,000 cash for Blue.

MacPhail testified that the amendment was added to the 1921 major league agreement "to broaden the power of the commissioner," and he said no members of baseball's establishment tried to define what was meant by "not in the best interests of baseball."

Finley's lawyers, ending the fourth day of their case, hope to finish their arguments in the Federal District Court tomorrow.

Don King: A Fight Promoter Still Promoting His Legend

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—On the wall that faces the entrance to Don King Productions, Inc., 67 floors above the Rockefeller Center skaters, is a photograph of two broad smiles. One set of teeth belongs to Jimmy Carter, a former peanut farmer from Georgia, the other to Don King, a former numbers operator from Ohio. It is a big, bold shot inscribed in big, bold script: "To my great friend Don King—Jimmy Carter."

The picture was made during the presidential campaign in either Macon or Plains, Ga. (King couldn't remember which.) "It was a beautiful thing," he said of the campaign. He said he got a lot of votes for the Democratic candidate who "keeps in touch with me all the time." Later, Don would draw a parallel between the career of the farmer "who could go from the fields to the oval office, the most powerful office in the world, and yours truly, a product of the hardcore ghetto, an ex-numbers operator and ex-convict who could rise to the pinnacle of the boxing world. Carter and I have had a somewhat synonymous life."

The "number one premier promoter in the boxing world" had invited the press up to hear about nine fight cards that he was lining up for January, February and March and a couple more planned for April and May. He conceded that it was a fairly imaginative program and the press tended to agree on hearing about a six-bout show to be staged on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Lexington off Pensacola, Fla., with the precision flying team called The Blue Angels roaring wing-to-wing over the Gulf of Mexico.

Moving Around

More or less like Athena who sprang full-grown from the head of Zeus, King burst upon the scene three years ago fully attired in sequined dinner jacket, to promote heavyweight championships in venues like Zaire, Kuala Lumpur and Manila. Then, balked in his campaign to take charge of boxing in Madison Square Garden, he went into partial eclipse with the Capitol Center in Landover, Md., as his base.

"When the legend himself took a temporary leave of absence," he said yesterday, "many thought I was just going into a hole and headed for extinction."

Not so, he said, announcing an extraordinary schedule of attractions for television beginning with a lightweight title defense by Roberto Duran against Vilomar Fernandez in Panama and including a match between George Foreman and Larry Middleton and a double-header presenting Foreman versus Jimmy Young and Duran against Hector Medina.

In addition, he outlined plans for top contenders in eight weight divisions to compete in an elimination tournament for United States championships with a total of $1.5 million in purses for winners and losers. He said these shows would be presented, with no admission charge, on the Lexington, at the military and naval academies in West Point and Annapolis, and at "one of my alma maters, the Marion Correctional Institute" in Marion, Ohio.

"The U.S. championship tournament is truly a dream come true," the legend himself said. "It will revitalize boxing in all divisions. All the championships have eluded us. They have went to Latin America. They have went to Europe. They have went to the Far East."

He outlined an escalating pay scale for tournament fighters. The heavyweights, naturally, get most—$15,000 a man in the quarterfinals or first round, $30,000 each in the semifinals and, in the final bout, $135,000 for the winner, $45,000 to the loser. Thus the champion would collect $180,000 for three bouts, the runner-up $90,000.

Who is putting up the money?

"I have sold all the programs to television and I am selling sponsorships in other areas. Like Botany 500, who would clothe the champion. I'm talking to General Motors and Ford, who might end up giving cars to the winners and I'm talking to fast food chains. There'll be contests where, if you pick so many champions in advance, you would get a trip to the Bahamas for the whole family."

In his spare time King is working "very hard and dedicatedly" on raising $15 million for a rematch of Foreman and Muhammad Ali. If he succeeded and it became necessary to postpone the Foreman-Young bout, he would promise Young the first title match with the winner.

All promoters want Foreman and Ali, including those at the Garden whom King described as "inept in their matchmaking, archaic and behind the times and I know when I speak with such candor it can come back to haunt you." He said he had nothing against the people at the Garden.

College Football Powers Set To Challenge NCAA's Rules

By Gordon S. White Jr.

DALLAS, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Fifty-six of the nation's most powerful football colleges have met to form a new group that will campaign for changes in National Collegiate Athletic Association rules they consider unfavorable to their programs.

This organization, which will be called the College Football Association, is seen by some other colleges as "a political move and a threat to break up the NCAA," and by others as "a power play to get their way against the majority of the membership" of 717 colleges.

Dr. Earl Ramer of the University of Tennessee, chairman of the meeting and a former president of the NCAA, strongly denied that the new association had such intentions. He referred to it as a "forum for discussing our mutual problems and to identify our issues."

But Tom Hansen, assistant executive director of the NCAA, said: "Yes, it's a political threat. I don't know in just what direction yet, but it's a political move." Hansen spoke by phone from his office in Shawnee Mission, Kan., while the 56 college representatives met in the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Marina Hotel.

Among the changes contemplated by this group is a reorganization of the NCAA so that the football powers can be in a group of their own. At present these schools are in NCAA Division I, which has 247 members, including many major basketball colleges that do not stress football. These basketball powers do not want to be known as anything other than Division I schools and are willing to fight a reorganization that would lower their ranking in any way. The smaller NCAA colleges are in Division II or III.

The Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, vice-president of Notre Dame, who was at the meeting, said: "The NCAA recognizes the need to reorganize. We want the chance to determine our own destiny."

The men and women at the gathering represented such institutions as Penn State, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, and Boston College. Seventy-eight colleges were invited, and notable by their absence were the members of the Big 10 and Pacific Eight Conferences. The absentees included Ohio State, Michigan, Southern California and the University of California, Los Angeles.

Super Conference Feared

Those present returned to their campuses with membership applications to be approved by their presidents and returned by Feb. 1.

Among the criteria for membership in the College Football Association is a stadium seating capacity of 30,000, an average home-game attendance of 20,000 over the last three seasons and a schedule that includes CFA opponents in at least 70 per cent of the games.

The obvious financial strength of this group, which bases its membership upon an ability to draw crowds by selling tickets, is one of the reasons others fear its potential threat to smaller athletic programs. They remember threats over the last 10 years from major college coaches, who said they wanted to pull out of the NCAA and establish a "super conference." Some persons believe a super conference could corner the football college TV market, which is currently controlled by the NCAA.

But Ramer, long an advocate of NCAA policies, said the CFA planned to apply for membership in the NCAA and to "work within it to achieve our goals."

scow Ignores Major TV Networks, operates' With U.S. Trade Firm

SCOW, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Olympic Committee con- today that it has signed peration" agreement with erican trading company— than any of the three an networks—for the U.S. ion rights to the 1980 Sum-ames here.

a spokesman for the Rus-stressed that the "rights not been sold to anyone" id the committee would go gotiating with other com-, such as the major net-—NBC, CBS and ABC.

presentative for Satra Corp., York-based company with ars of dealings with the ns, said Moscow provision-warded the rights to his or a "flexible" price he did nt to reveal until the deal pproved by the Interna-Olympic Committee.

esmen for ABC and CBS said they did not believe had sealed the deal. NBC was awaiting word from sians.

n't think they made a deal they did, I don't think the ill approve it," said Roone , president of ABC Sports. said he believed the firm g the contract would have a "bona fide broadcasting ation" with stations, not supplier of programs.

officials, who have been with the Russians for 15 months, steadfastedly contend they can do a good job.

The three networks walked out of negotiations with the Russians last Friday after being told the winning firm would have to guarantee $50 million for basic facilities beyond payment for the rights.

Satra Corp., whose participation in the rights' talks was announced at the last minute, negotiated with the Soviet committee throughout the weekend. A protocol agreement was signed yesterday, according to Satra and Soviet representatives.

While not disagreeing with the Soviet version of what was signed, Satra spokesman Carl Longley jr. saw the agreement as a clear approval for his firm to handle American TV for the 1980 Games.

"We've come to a satisfactory arrangement on the rights," Longley said, refusing to discuss any of the monetary terms. Estimates of what it would cost an American television company to win the U.S. rights to the 22d Olympiad have run as high as $100 million.

The spokesman for the Soviet Olympic Committee also declined to talk about money. Committee spokesman Allan Starodub said the Soviet Union had signed with Satra "an agreement on cooperation which envisages consultations with the International Olympic Committee."

He added this did not mean that the rights definitely had been sold, but that the Russians had finished talking with ABC, NBC and CBS. He did not elaborate.

Longley said there still was a lot of work to be done to finalize the rights agreement but "we don't see any obstacles to satisfactory completion."

Satra is representing "backers" that it so far has refused to identify. The backers reportedly are companies with experience in the television industry.

After walking out of the talks here, the three networks issued a statement saying they hoped to get approval from the U.S. Justice Department for pool coverage of the 1980 Games.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

nicks 133, Detroit 103 (Haywood ding 18; Lanier 20, K. Porter 14). Antonio 123, Golden State 120 27, Olberding 20; Wilkes 35, 3).

Pistons 123, Indiana 113 (Mara-Moore 17, Williams 17; Knight man 21).

and 108, Boston 101 (Cheeseborough 20; White 20, Wicks 18, l).

zo 103, Seattle 101 (Johnson Lier 18; Sears 24, Watts 20, 23).

ns 99, Kansas City 84 (Walton s 32; Washington 21, Boone 21). ngeles 97, Buffalo 89 (Allen 27, ibbar 20, Shumate 20, Smith

s 106, Milwaukee 94 (Jones ham 18; Irvin 30, Free 29).

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

NY Islanders 3, Boston 0 (Westfall 2, Parisi).

Chicago 3, Minnesota 3 (Wylie 2, Bowman; Pirus, Jensen, Talafous).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Edmonton 4, Calgary 1 (Sather, Langevin, Nevin, Kirk; Ford).

Houston 4, New England 3 (Connor 2, Lund, Tonelli).

Eagles' Lineman Stabbed to Death

BLACKWOOD, N.J., Dec. 22 (AP).—Philadelphia Eagles starting defensive lineman Blenda Guy has been fatally stabbed in the neck at his apartment, police said. His wife has been charged with murder.

Guy, 25, just completed his second season with the Eagles, both as a starter. The 6-foot-5 255-pounder played college ball at Fayetteville State.

Canucks Name Coach

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Orland Kurtenbach, one of the quietest and most efficient "enforcers" in the National Hockey League during his playing days, was named coach of the floundering Vancouver Canucks yesterday. Kurtenbach replaced Phil Maloney, who will devote full time as general manager.

College All-Star Game Loses Its Charity and a Pro Contest

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The College All-Star Game, a midsummer classic for 43 years which pitted the defending National Football League champions against the best college players, was discontinued yesterday by the Chicago Tribune Charities because of rising costs.

The series was conceived by Arch Ward, the late sports editor of the Chicago Tribune, in 1934. President Ford, a center at Michigan, was one of the early participants.

Robert Hunt, president of the Chicago Tribune and Tribune Charities, cited uncertainties in recruiting player personnel and the doubling of player insurance costs as prime reasons for the cancellation.

Left unsaid but implied were fears that last year's lopsided game, won by the Pittsburgh Steelers, would turn into a riot. Officials ended the game, played in monsoon-like weather, with 1:22 left in the third quarter with Pittsburgh leading 24-0 after rain flooded Soldiers Field and scores of fans, some sullen, some happy, spilled from the stands and began belly-flopping, body-surfing and manhandling players.

In all there have been 43 games with the pro champions dominating the series, 31-9-2. The game has been played every year since 1934 except for 1974 when a players' strike forced cancellation.

Cepeda Is Sentenced

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Former major league baseball star Orlando Cepeda has been sentenced to five years in jail and fined $5,000 for trying to smuggle 170 pounds of marijuana into Puerto Rico from Colombia.

College Basketball

TOURNAMENTS

INDIANA CLASSIC (Championship)

Indiana 76, Miami (Ohio) 55. (Consolation)

Utah St. 78, Texas Tech 68.

REBEL ROUNDUP (1st Round)

Nevada-Las Vegas 104, Murray St. 77.
Oklahoma 90, Bradley 70.

East

C.W. Post 69, Wash. & Lee 61.
Holy Cross 96, Iona 79.
Penn St. 87, St. Francis (Pa.) 80.

South

Jacksonville 83, W. Kentucky 62.
Memphis St. 88, Mississippi 83.
Thomas More 81, Transylvania 78.
Vanderbilt 69, Iowa St. 68.
Wake Forest 89, F. Dickinson 63.

Midwest

Dayton 90, Santa Clara 81.
Heidelberg 81, Malone 70.
Howard 95, Florida A & M 68.
Iowa 82, Drake 69.
Michigan 104, C. Michigan 63.
Minnesota 86, Marquette 59.
Notre Dame 89, Vermont 48.
Ohio St. 64, Davidson 57.
Southern U. 107, Morehouse 71.

Southwest

Eastfield 89, Ambassador College 77.
North Texas St. 116, Tulsa 103.

West

Arizona St. 88, Montana 82.
Cal Riverside 77, Azusa 65.
Fresno St. 54, Colo. St. 51.
Hawaii-Hilo 87, Macalester 58
Nev.-Reno 78, Hayward St. 68.
San Francisco 86, Oral Roberts 76
Washington 81, Colorado 62.

Auto Race World Has Settlement

PARIS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Argentine Grand Prix motor race will take place on schedule Jan. 9, the International Sports Commission announced today, now that constructors and organizers have agreed to patch up their quarrel.

"The fight had lasted long enough and it is now over," said a spokesman for the commission, which is motor racing's governing body.

He said racing car constructors and race organizers had agreed to a compromise under which organizers would guarantee constructors at least $300,000 a race.

This compromise was suggested last week by Pierre Ugeux, president of the commission. Ugeux had threatened to cancel the 1977 season unless the compromise was agreed to.



Art Buchwald

Christmas Gift List

WASHINGTON—It's that time of year when I have been Christmas shopping for all my readers. You, above all, deserve something for what you've put up with in 1976 and I've been spending all my time trying to find a meaningful gift to show my appreciation.


Buchwald

It hasn't been easy.

At first I was going to give each and every one of you a cabinet position in President-elect Carter's administration, but at $60,000 a year I'm sure not many of you could afford it.

I was going to give you a tax cut, but I can't get Mr. Carter to make up his mind on it, and even if he did he would want full credit for it.

* * *

Then I was going to invite you all to the inauguration at my expense but unfortunately, many people who don't read the column have been invited and I don't want you mingling with them as they're not really that much fun.

My gift to the ladies was almost wrapped. I had arranged that any woman who became pregnant while working would be given sick leave with full pay. But then the Supreme Court ruled this was unconstitutional and I had to send the packages back.

For the men I was going to send a secretary who couldn't type, but my wife was afraid I'd get in trouble with the U.S. Postal Service.

They had a sale on swine flu serum, and I was going to give every reader a free shot, but HEW canceled my order until further notice.

I toyed with giving everyone five British pounds but I was afraid by the time I sent them out, the postage might cost me more than the gift.

I tried to get Richard Nixon's TV show to be shown on Christmas Eve, but David Frost said it wouldn't be ready in time and he'd be lucky to get it on the air by Easter.

Then someone offered me 30 million copies of Ronald Reagan's acceptance speech as the Republican presidential candidate in Kansas City. I would have probably bought them, except I had to take his running-mate Richard Schweiker's acceptance speech as part of the package.

* * *

A travel agent suggested I give everyone a weekend in Uganda with Idi Amin, but El Al airlines said it couldn't provide enough planes and hotel rooms during the holiday season.

He then suggested a week at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia, but it was booked solid for 1977.

"Why don't you offer everyone an interview with Barbara Walters?" someone suggested. I called Barbara and asked her if she'd do it but she said, "Not for a million dollars."

I was going to get all the department stores in the United States to remain open on Christmas Day to help the economy, however, they said they weren't prepared for it this time but would seriously consider it for next year.

I was about to write out a check for 700,000 Chryslers when they were all recalled.

I asked Jimmy Carter if he could give you full employment and a balanced budget, a strong defense and a low inflation rate and he said, "I can't deliver them until 1980."

* * *

Goodwill Industries offered me the entire Ford administration at half price. But what can you do with them now that they're out of power?

Finally, I decided there was one thing you needed this year more than anything else and that was cash. So I've arranged with the South Korean Embassy in Washington to send each and every one of you, in a plain white envelope, the same amount of money they gave many of our congressmen during the past few years. All you have to do in exchange is think kind thoughts of South Korea and make sure they get everything they ask for from the United States in the coming year.

U.S. Group Cites Trend by Nations To Manage News

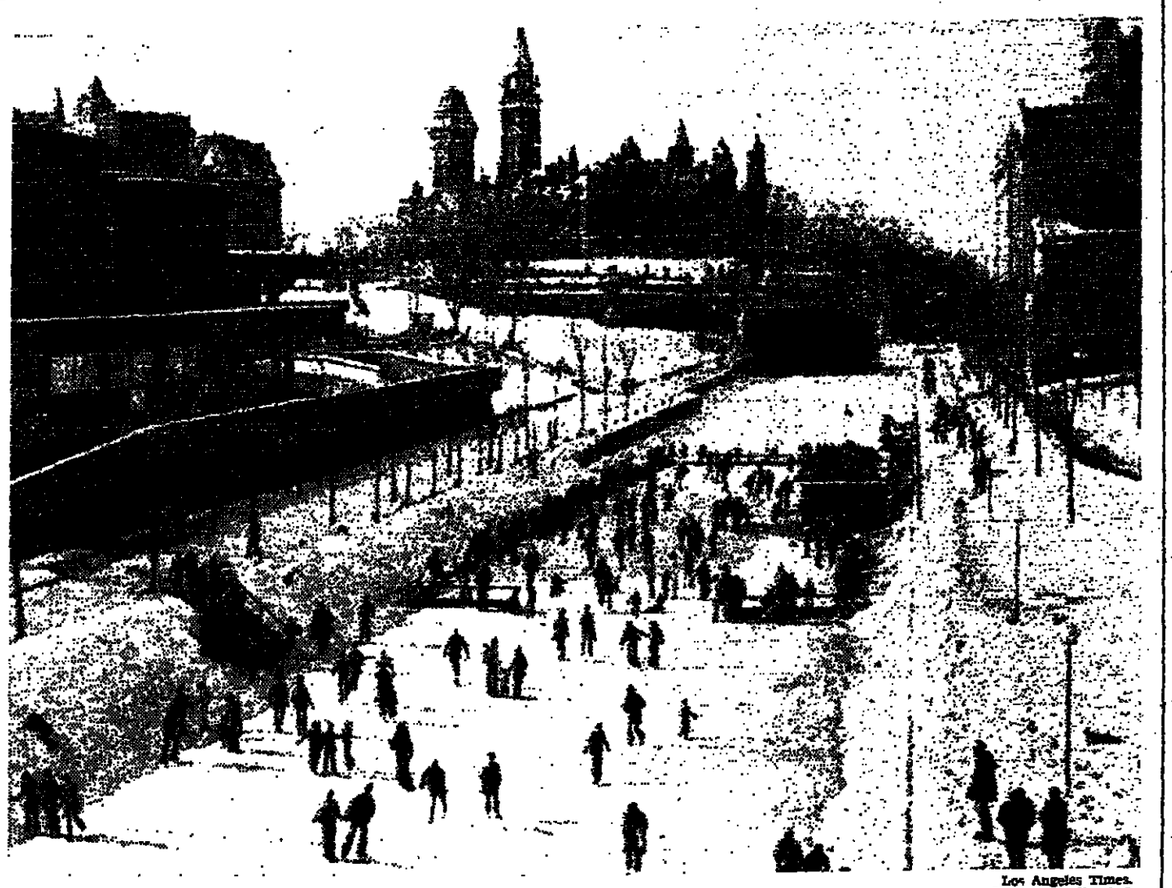
NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—An independent study group warned yesterday of the danger of an increasing trend toward manipulation of the news media by governments as a tool to stimulate economic development.

Freedom House, a nongovernmental organization that monitors liberties around the world, said in its annual report that resolutions had been adopted at various international conferences that condoned practices that could lead to governmental control of the news media in some countries.

The most controversial proposal on this subject was the so-called Soviet resolution introduced at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Nairobi last month. It has been interpreted widely as an attempt by the Soviet Union to get the UN agency to give its moral sanction to government control of all news media operating withing a country.

The resolution was not adopted, but it is expected to be re-introduced at the agency's next general conference in 1978.

The Freedom House report also refers to resolutions approved at a regional Unesco conference in San Jose, Costa Rica, in July.


Los Angeles Times.

REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST—Skating on the town pond or river is a memory to many—French, Dutch, Germans, New Englanders. But it's not over for the Canadians, as this scene of Ottawa's Rideau Canal proves.

The Winds of Chancellery and the Book Trade

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK (NYT).—Government sensibilities play a part in the flow of books across the Atlantic and across Europe's sensitive borders, too. What occurs in volatile bureaucratic offices—call it the winds of chancellery—can often determine what writers write and licensed publishing houses publish.

At the moment several of East Germany's writers, whose books have appeared or soon will in the United States, are walking across the thin ice of protest. The trouble started a few weeks ago when Wolf Biermann, a folk singer and poet who satirizes bureaucracy, was not allowed to return to East Germany while on a concert tour of West Germany.

Concern for Continuity

This exile-in-reverse caused many of East Germany's best-known writers to petition their government to reconsider Biermann's expulsion. They included Stefan Heym, Christa Wolf, Stefan Herlm, Gunter Kunert and Jurek Becker, most of whom are authors or poets who have been published here or have lectured at American universities. In turn, they are now being criticized.

Among those vitally concerned for the well-being of these authors, their families and the continuity of trans-Atlantic reading is Melvin Kornfeld, professor of comparative literature at York College in Jamaica, Queens, part of the City University of New York. He translated Jurek Becker's "Jacob the Liar" for the Helen Wolf imprint of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich last year and also wrote the subtitles for the East German film based on the novel.

"Jurek Becker's new novel, 'Der Boxer,' is also about survival after the concentration camps," Kornfeld says. "It depicts without accusation or stridency the chaos of postwar Europe. The novel has not yet found an American publisher but, considering the dangerous condition of these authors fighting for freedom to write, it would be an important symbolic gesture to have Becker, Kunert and the others published here."

One important work of fiction by an East German novelist, Reiner Kunze, is already on the spring publishing list of George Braziller. It is titled "The Wonderful Years," a series of vignettes published to great acclaim in West Germany but not published in East Germany. The fact that a New York publisher has taken it on is more than a literary act; it sends a message across the wall.

Another window on the international publishing scene is being opened by the Organization of American States in Washington. Its cultural affairs department is encouraging publishers to help the Latin American book trade with production knowledge as well as by translating Latin American authors.

One of the leaders in this movement is Siegfried Unseld, sometimes called "the Alfred Knopf of West German publishing," because of his extensive list of foreign writers. His publishing house, Suhrkamp Verlag, has 24 Latin American books in German translation. Among the North American authors published by Suhrkamp are Donald Barthelme, Leonard Michaels, Henry Miller and Susan Sontag.

A Seminar

The OAS is also behind a seminar of writers and historians to be held in Peru next June. It is expected to be chaired by Mario Vargas Llosa, the celebrated Peruvian writer who is president of international PEN, the organization of poets, essayists, editors and novelists. One of the aims is to inform the world that Latin America has more than Mayan monuments; its treasures include living novelists and poets.

"Little magazines are the pollinators of works of art," Cyril Connolly once wrote about the British publications. "Literary movements and eventually literature itself would not exist without them."

The same holds true in the United States, if not more so, because of the greater variety of publications here. But some of these little magazines face extinction unless they receive renewed assistance from the National Endowment for the Arts and/or Humanities, both federal government agencies.

Eleanor Shakin, the idealistic executive director of the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines, points out that the annual grant to this nongovernmental organization may be ended for the next fiscal year. If this occurs, hundreds of little magazines, all noncommercial, would not be able to receive grants to keep them alive. The average grant is only a little more than $1,000 annually.

The little magazines include such interesting titles as the Yardbird Reader; Telephone; Tree; Oyez Review, and any number of poetry publications.

PEOPLE: *Putting Baby Seal Under Christmas*

Swiss environmentalist Franz Weber has been so successful in his campaign to put a baby seal toy under every Christmas tree that he can't meet the demand, reports John Calcott of United Press International. Weber plans to use the money from the toy sales to take two planeloads of journalists to Canada to "describe the annual slaughter of baby seals off the Canadian Atlantic coast where every winter the pack ice turns red with blood." Weber's toy seals sell for 30 Swiss francs each. "It's been a crazy success," he said. "So far we've sold 20,000 in Switzerland alone and the factory can't meet the demand." He said that the toys had brought in about 600,000 francs so far. "We will need about 1 million francs to charter the aircraft to go to Canada in February and I know we will easily collect that much even though half of the proceeds go back to the factory." Weber will go to the United States in January where he hopes to raise more money for the junket. "Only by having the news media go to the scene itself and having them report exactly what they saw and felt can the killing be stopped," he said.

* * *

A Polish woman who is trying to sail around the world alone arrived in Sydney last week, her halfway mark. But Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz got no royal welcome. She had no means of notifying anyone of her arrival—her engine, generator and electrical equipment, as well as her shortwave radio, were out of order. Miss Chojnowska-Liskiewicz, 40, is a naval architect. "It was very frightening and dangerous without any navigation lights, cabin lights and no electric equipment," she said when the press caught up with her this week. "I hope the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic will be more friendly than the Pacific has been." She began her trip aboard her sloop in the Canary Islands, passing through the Panama Canal, sailing on to Tahiti and Fiji before reaching Australia. She sets out on the final leg of her trip in February.

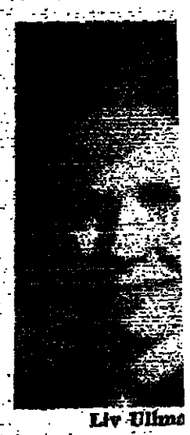
* * *

Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann is the best actress of '76, according to the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. She got the award from the New York-based organization for her performance in "Face to Face." David Carradine is best actor for "Bound for Glory." The best English-language film is "All the President's Men" with Eric Bohmer's "The Marquise of O" the best foreign-language film.

* * *

The Iowa chapters of Rainbow Girls have rejoined their international order, which has dropped an unwritten policy that kept blacks out. "Since this new policy eliminates what we in Iowa considered as discriminatory membership practices, the state executive board of Iowa has unanimously voted to rejoin the International Order of Rainbow Girls," the board said Tuesday.


Franz W


Liv Ullma

The Iowa group w
and later dropped
in a dispute over
12-year-old black g
Palmer, to the India
of the Masonic gro

* * *

Plans to stage a "
finish" between Jap
expert Mamoru Yas
a wild Bengal tige
nounced Wednesday
Tokyo promoter Yosh
a press conference th
will take place in a
dium in Port au P
on Jan. 29 or Feb. 5.
selected, Kou said, i
probably the only cou
world that would perm
like this."

* * *

Kenya's new permanent representative to the United Nations will be Margaret Kenyatta, the 48-year-old daughter of President Jomo Kenyatta, announced the appointment of his daughter, mayor of Nairobi since 1970, in the capital Tuesday. Earlier this week Kenyatta had announced she would not seek re-election as mayor, but later reversed herself in response to demands from women's groups. That dispute in the city council as a result the government postponed elections. It was Miss Kenyatta's UN appointment was viewed as a means of keeping matters off the front page, thereby opening the way for a

—SAMUEL J

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, DEC. 23, 1976
CFW52RB | JL852MX | VXH5ILK
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